

Cheysson regrets Morocco-Libya pact

TUNIS (R) — French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said Saturday at the end of visits to Algeria and Tunisia that a unity accord between Morocco and Libya did not promote regional unification. The accord was signed last month and approved by Moroccans in a referendum Friday. It was also endorsed Saturday by Libya's General People's Congress. Mr. Cheysson told an airport press conference before leaving Tunis: "The opinions expressed on the recent agreement between two countries of the Maghreb (North Africa) differ according to where one is... it is therefore not a favourable factor for Maghreb rapprochement and we regret this." Mr. Cheysson added: "This accord seems to disturb certain countries of the region which are very close to us. Therefore, we too are disturbed."

Arab League talks may be postponed

Karami concerned over missing journalist

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami has expressed concern over the disappearance of a Reuters correspondent Jonathan Wright and asked army and security police commander to intensify the search for him. "I am personally concerned about this matter because such an incident can discredit the country," Mr. Karami told Izzat Shukri, Reuters responsible editor for Lebanon. Wright, a 30-year-old Briton, has been missing since setting out by car from Beirut on Wednesday for the eastern Bekaa Valley, after an Israeli air raid against Palestinian positions there the previous day.

Arab League talks may be postponed

TUNIS (Petra) — Saudi Arabia has proposed postponing the Arab League Council's 58th meeting from Sept. 13 to 23, according to Arab League sources here. They said that until Saturday five Arab states have agreed to the postponement, though no reason was given for it. The postponement was due to the fact that many Arab foreign ministers will be still occupied in the Gulf Cooperation Council meetings and in view of the Hajj season and Al Adha Feast, according to the sources.

Klibi urges return of Arab envoys to Lebanon

TUNIS (Petra) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi has appealed to all Arab foreign ministers to return their ambassadors to Lebanon. In messages he sent to Arab countries, Mr. Klibi said that the return of the ambassadors to Beirut will constitute a first step in displaying Arab solidarity with the Lebanese people and towards helping Lebanon return to normal life.

Arab-Americans favour Reagan

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — About two-thirds of Arab-Americans are expected to vote for President Reagan in November, according to Joseph Baroody, national chairman of "Arab-Americans for Reagan-Bush". The number of U.S. citizens of Arab origin is put at about 2.5 million, including about 1.5 million of voting age.

4 policemen killed in S. Lanka attack

COLOMBO (R) — At least four police commandos were killed and nine injured Saturday when separatist guerrillas ambushed a police convoy in Sri Lanka's troubled northern district of Jaffna, official sources said. Unofficial reports said about 10 policemen and three civilians were killed and 15 policemen, including policemen and civilians, were injured.

Troops surround Sikh temple

AMRITSAR, India (R) — Troops surrounded a temple packed with thousands of Sikhs in the holy city of Amritsar Saturday as part of government moves to thwart a banned rally planned for Sunday.

INSIDE

- West Bank, Gaza Strip leaders denounce PLO dissidents' stand, page 2
- Water Authority awards eight contracts, page 3
- Ugandans suffer in army anti-rebel drive, page 4
- ICI quenches the 'lethal fireball', page 5
- McEnroe, Connors head for possible clash in U.S. Open, page 6
- UNCTAD calls for trade reforms, page 7
- Moscow launches new attack on Bonn, page 8

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Morocco-Libya unity accord takes effect

RABAT (Agencies) — A union between Morocco and Libya took effect Saturday, the 15th anniversary of Libya's Colonel Muammar Qadhafi coming to power, after Moroccans overwhelmingly endorsed the move in a referendum.

Final official results issued by the Interior Ministry Saturday showed 7,490,514 votes in favour and 2,130 against from a 97 per cent turnout in Friday's poll.

The treaty, signed by King Hassan and Col. Qadhafi on Aug. 13, was approved in Tripoli Friday by the Libyan General People's Congress.

In a fiery speech in Tripoli marking the anniversary of the revolution, Col. Qadhafi Saturday vowed to destroy "the so-called state of Israel" and urged Libyans in Saudi Arabia to abandon a plot to take over the Grand Mosque in Mecca, the holiest city of Islam.

Col. Qadhafi said he was calling on Libyan pilgrims to the Muslim Holy City of Mecca to "cooperate with Saudi authorities and to celebrate the union of treaty between Libya and Morocco reasonably, responsibly and in close cooperation with Saudi authorities."

"I say this after receiving news this morning from King Hassan II (Morocco), from King Fahd (Saudi Arabia) and from Syria that the revolutionary forces and popular masses of the Libyan Arab Hajjis wanted to take to the streets of Mecca and control the Holy Mosque in Mecca," he said to several thousand people gathered under sunny skies on the

they were believed to be carrying guns.

They also said two Libyan cruise ships full of pilgrims were not allowed to land in Saudi Arabia and had to return home.

Col. Qadhafi called on Libyans to fight to unite the Arabs into one nation and continue "to liberate our nation from the Atlantic to the Gulf."

For two hours after the speech, hundreds of soldiers — men and women — paraded, and Soviet-made jet fighters soared above as the latest Soviet T-72 tanks passed along with missile and rocket launchers.

Moroccan Prime Minister Mohammed Karim Lamrani represented King Hassan at festivities in Libya.

Meanwhile, French President Francois Mitterrand returned to Morocco Friday and was expected to have further talks with King Hassan on the unity accord. He met the king during a surprise visit earlier this week.

Diplomats said he was briefed on the treaty and its possible impact on the conflict in Chad, where about 3,200 French troops are supporting the government against Libyan-backed rebels.

France has a strong interest in its former North African colonies and is concerned by any change of balance in the region.

The union has also caused uneasiness in Washington, which regards Morocco as a close ally.

A reliable source said a special envoy of President Reagan, General Vernon Walters, visited Morocco last week. The trip was not announced and no official confirmation was available.

Berri pledges government aid for resistance activities in South

BEIRUT (R) — Shi'ite Muslim leader Nabih Berri, minister for Israeli-occupied South Lebanon, has pledged to use government funds to pay salaries to detainees in the Israeli prison camp of Ansar.

Mr. Berri was speaking at a Shi'ite rally Friday in Beirut's southern suburbs to commemorate the disappearance six years ago of Shi'ite spiritual leader Imam Musa Sadr.

"I will pay each detainee in Ansar out of the treasury and the Ministry of the South," Mr. Berri told thousands of his Shi'ite supporters, most of whom are of southern origin.

"From this month, the ministry will pay the family of each Ansar detainee 1,500 Lebanese pounds (\$225) a month."

After the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Ansar was mainly filled with Palestinian prisoners, but now holds many Lebanese.

The Shi'ite leader said he would make his ministry a "resistance ministry" whether his colleagues in Lebanon's Christian-Muslim "national unity" cabinet approved or not.

Shi'ite demonstrators paraded through mainly Muslim West Beirut where, as in South Lebanon, commercial activity halted in response to a strike call by Mr. Berri. In the Kharrub region south of Beirut, residents sought refuge in South Lebanon after clashes erupted on Thursday night between rival militias.

Both the mostly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) and the predominantly Christian right-wing "Lebanese Forces" militia are reported to have sent reinforcements to the area, just north of Israel's front line at the Awali River 35 kilometres south of Beirut.

Recent clashes in the Kharrub have shaken a six-month truce the combatants have observed under Israeli supervision.

Renewed fighting there and in mountains southeast of Beirut on Thursday night came just hours after the burial of Christian Falangist leader Pierre Gemayel, 78.

Mr. Gemayel's death has left a gap in the cabinet, which for weeks has been trying in vain to implement a peace plan to stop the year-old mountain war.

Local militias in Beirut's mainly Muslim and mostly Christian sectors still control the streets, although they have given up frontline positions along the mid-city "green line" as part of an army-enforced security plan that went into effect nearly two months ago.

President Gemayel's administration has so far been unable to carry out further phases of the security plan, which is backed by Syria, to end nine years of sectarian strife in Lebanon.

Official sources, who declined to be named, said President Gemayel and Prime Minister Karami planned to discuss ways of breaking the deadlock over the security plan on Monday, when the official mourning period for the president's father, would be over.

The elder Gemayel died at age 78 of a massive heart attack last Wednesday. The sources said the president and prime minister would also discuss filling Pierre Gemayel's post in the half-Christian, half-Muslim cabinet.

PSP leader Walid Junblatt travelled to Mr. Gemayel's hometown of Bkafay in the mountains (Continued on page 3)

Peres, Shamir hopeful over coalition, but continue to differ on peace process

TEL AVIV (AP) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Labour Party leader Shimon Peres hoped to reach final agreement on forming a bipartisan government on Sunday, but they said that there were still differences between them on the Middle East peace process.

Mr. Shamir, the caretaker premier, said in an Israel Television interview that the government he was now negotiating with Premier-designate Peres would not launch a peace initiative with Jordan, since their agreement gave both sides the power to block government moves.

"There are diplomatic initiatives that are not agreed" between Labour and his Likud bloc, Mr. Shamir said. "These will not be taken. I can add that everyone knows that the period we are entering will not bring these initiatives."

Asked if he meant negotiation with Jordan, Mr. Shamir said: "For example."

interview that Likud and Labour had agreed in their coalition guidelines to invite Jordan to negotiate peace.

The two parties in the government would have to work out their differences "by mutual persuasion," he said. But although they would find it hard to reach decisions, "it will be easier to carry out the decisions."

Mr. Peres' negotiating position with Mr. Shamir was also threatened by a possible walkout by the left-wing Mapam faction of his Labour Party.

Mapam leader Victor Shem-Tov said that whenever the left joined the right in coalition, the right was strengthened and not the left. With both parties having the right of veto, he said, "it will be an awful government, paralysed, not functioning... we decided to serve the people in opposition."

But most observers believed Mapam would remain in the Labour alignment until Mr. Peres signed with Likud, and would only walkout after the government was formed.

The coalition agreement would end the nearly six weeks of political paralysis since the July 23 general election that have prevented the government from dealing effectively with the country's problems.

Members of all parties agreed that the key issue was the economy, with inflation raging towards 400 per cent this year and an impending foreign currency crisis.

Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orad has prepared plans to cut more than \$1 billion from government spending and freeze wages and prices, but the Histadrut Labour federation refuses to take part in negotiations until a new government takes over.

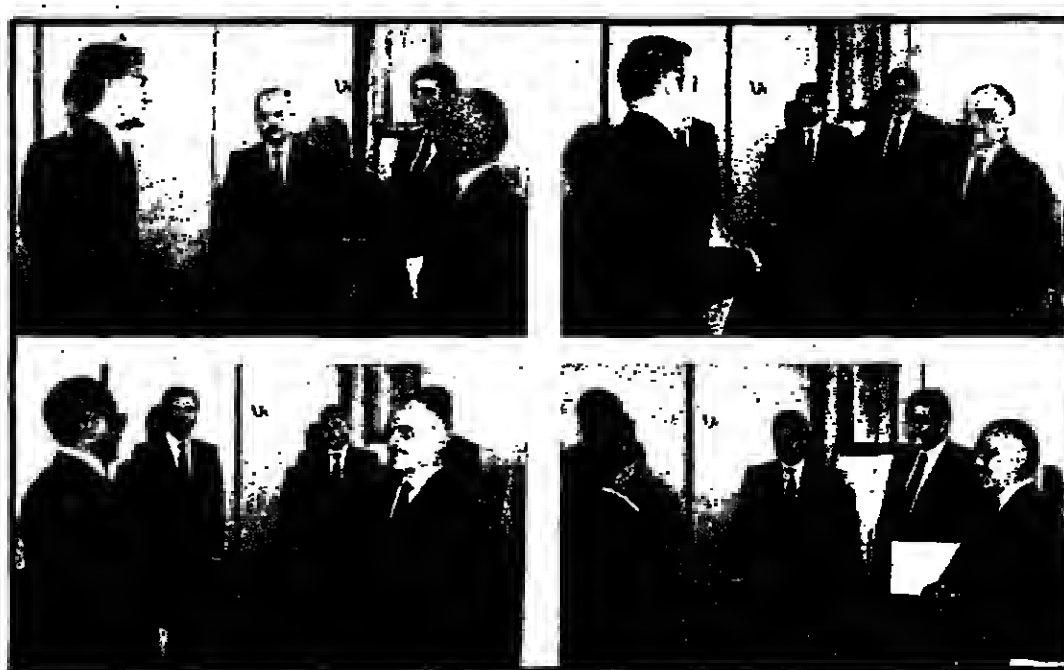
Members on both sides would also like to pull the army out of South Lebanon, where it has been for nearly 27 months.

But Defence Minister Moshe (Continued on page 3)

Multi-party alliance or fresh elections face Israel, page 4

Jordan to attend Red Sea talks

AMMAN (R) — Jordan will be attending the Red Sea security conference called by the Sudanese government for Khartoum later this month, a Royal Palace official said here Saturday. No official announcement has yet been made of Jordan's acceptance, but King Hussein said in a speech last week that he would support such a conference. Sudan invited foreign ministers of the eight states bordering the Red Sea to discuss joint security measures in the wake of explosions that have damaged at least 17 ships since early July. The invitation to Jordan was delivered to the King by a special Sudanese envoy on Thursday. Egypt and Saudi Arabia have accepted and North and South Yemen, Somalia, Ethiopia and Djibouti have also been invited to attend.



ENVOYS PRESENT CREDENTIALS: His Majesty King Hussein Saturday received the credentials of four new ambassadors accredited to Jordan. The four were Paul H. Baker of the United States (top left), Jeremy Craig of Ireland (top right), Yusef Baro of Senegal (bottom left) and Tran Van

Than of Vietnam. The presentation ceremonies were attended by Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasbi (to the King's right), Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh (to Mr. Qasbi's right) and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri (Petra photo)

Saudis withdraw mission from Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Saudi Arabia informed the Lebanese government Saturday that it has withdrawn its diplomatic mission from Beirut to protest an attack on its embassy compound by pro-Lebanese demonstrators nine days ago, foreign ministry sources said.

The sources, quoted by the Associated Press and who declined to be identified by name, said that Saudi Charge d'Affaires Abu Bakr Rafi and his staff left the Lebanese capital last Thursday. The embassy's telephones were not answered on Saturday.

There was no word on whether the Saudi decision will affect Lebanon's chances of getting a promised \$450 million reconstruction grant from the kingdom. The decision raised questions about what role Saudi Arabia will be willing to play in the future in Lebanon.

Mr. Rafi and his staff had been back in Beirut for only three days when militiamen and demonstrators from Lebanon's Hezbollah (Party of God), on Aug. 24, ransacked the embassy's visa section and set it afire.

The Saudi embassy staff, along with diplomats of many other nations, left Beirut after the Feb. 6 takeover of the mostly Muslim western sector of the capital by militias. The Saudis returned after assurances from Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami that security conditions had improved.

Their departure came two days after the Saudi cabinet rebuked Lebanese authorities for what it said was their failure to prevent the storming of the consulate-general last Sunday.

About 150 armed Shi'ites brandishing Iranian flags and shouting insults against the Saudi government sacked the mission in west Beirut to protest at delays in the issuing of Saudi visas to Lebanese Muslims for the annual pilgrimage to Mecca.

Witnesses said at the time that armed Lebanese security forces watched the attack without intervening. No arrests have been made and none of the attackers has been identified, according to Beirut press reports.

Saudi Arabia later said it was ready to issue 6,000 visas to Lebanese Muslims wishing to make the pilgrimage.

(Continued on page 3)

U.S. says Reagan plan remains key to peace

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. State Department observed the second anniversary of President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace initiative Friday by calling for a speedy resumption of negotiations on achieving an Arab-Israeli settlement.

Department spokesman John Hughes said the United States is convinced the initiative remains valid after two years and can point the way to a lasting agreement acceptable to all parties.

The main element of the proposal was the creation of a system of Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan.

The initiative has foundered thus far because of an outright Israeli rejection and Jordan's stand that the Jewish state should freeze its policy of building settlements in the occupied lands and withdraw from Lebanon. The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has also rejected the Reagan initiative as the proposal does not specify any role for the organisation in the peace process.

Friday's U.S. statement said the failure of the parties to accept the proposals has not lessened U.S.

confidence in their validity. Asked about the proposal Thursday in an interview with the Associated Press, Secretary of State George Shultz said it remains to be seen "whether there is some way to energise the process."

Friday's statement said the proposal represents "fair and balanced positions" on key issues which the negotiating parties will have to resolve.

"These remain the positions the U.S. will support whenever the parties themselves are ready to engage in negotiations," it said.

The permanent U.S. representative to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, was quoted last week, in an interview with Israel Radio, that the Reagan proposal was not included in the Republican Party's platform for the forthcoming U.S. presidential elections, because it may be outdated. One day later, however, Mrs. Kirkpatrick's staff accused unidentified Israeli press reports of distorting the diplomat's statement and said the U.S. remained committed to the president's initiative (See full text of Mrs. Kirkpatrick's interview on page 4).

Water problems may lead to Mideast war, U.S. study says

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Severe water shortages in Israel and Jordan could increase hostilities in the volatile Middle East unless the region devises a comprehensive water plan, according to a new study by University of Pennsylvania researchers.

"If present rates of growth and patterns of consumption continue — and they will be difficult to change — within 10 years, both Israel and Jordan will be out of renewable fresh water," said Thomas Naff, founder of the university's Middle East Research Institute.

Israel currently is using 95 per cent of its annual renewable water and will fall short by 800 million cubic metres in 16 years. Jordan will have a deficit of 170 million cubic metres, the study said.

"The water shortage will complicate other political and social issues of the Middle East... the problem is so far-reaching and pervasive that it could lead to increased hostility and, possibly, to war."

"On the other hand, it could

force the countries in the region to overcome their differences and forge a new spirit of cooperation," Mr. Naff said.

The study, Mr. Naff said, concentrated on the Jordan River, Israel could deal with the crisis by restructuring its economy to reduce the role of agriculture, which uses a considerable portion of the country's water supply.

But, Mr. Naff said, "ideologically and politically, that would be extremely difficult because the whole concept of Zionism is deeply rooted in agriculture."

The other alternative, the study said, would be for Israel to seize the water resources of its neighbours. While water probably was not the main reason for Israeli conquests of Arab territory in 1967 and 1982, the study said, it may explain why Israel wants to retain the areas in the West Bank, the Golan and southern Lebanon.

Jordan's options are more limited, Mr. Naff said, because the country already has incorporated

Obeidat returns

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat and his wife returned home from the Soviet Union Saturday at the end of a visit which lasted several days. They had accompanied their daughter who underwent medical treatment there.

Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Suleiman Arar, cabinet members and Soviet Ambassador to Jordan Rafik Nishanov were at the airport to meet the prime minister.

Weizsacker accepts Hussein's invitation

AMMAN (J.T.) — West German President Richard von Weizsacker has accepted an invitation by His Majesty King Hussein to visit Jordan and the date of the visit will be fixed later, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported from Bonn. It said that the invitation was contained in a message which His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan delivered to the West German president in Bonn Friday.

The message, Petra said, dealt with Jordanian-West German relations and bilateral cooperation in various fields.

Prince Hassan held talks with the president on matters of mutual interest and on international issues, Petra added.

The meeting was attended by Jordan's Ambassador in Bonn, Sharif Fawaz Sharaf. Prince Hassan, who arrived in Bonn on Thursday on a three-day visit, had earlier met with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher to discuss the Middle East issue.

Prince Hassan met Friday with West German Development Aid Minister Juergen Wankke who praised Jordan's economic and development policies.

Crown Prince Hassan, who was guest of honour at an official luncheon hosted by Mr. Genscher, made a speech in which he underlined the importance of the role which West Germany can play within the European Community for serving the cause of just peace in the Middle East.

all feasible conservation practices and has only limited potential for jobs other than agriculture.

The United States could help the water crisis in the Middle East by encouraging the region to develop a comprehensive water plan, the study said. But in the long run, a plan must have the cooperation of other countries such as the Soviet Union and Japan.

Mr. Naff founded the Middle East Research Institute in 1979, 12 years after joining the Penn Faculty. Earlier, he was a professor at the American University of Cairo and lived in Egypt for six years. He has travelled extensively in the Middle East and hopes to lead a team of 10 researchers to the region to continue studying the water issue for three years.

"There are quite a lot of problems to settle," Mr. Naff said. "What we're trying to do is wake people up to the water problems."

"We're not trying to scare anybody, just alert them and inform them."

Kyprianou, Denktash accept U.N. invitation for talks

NICOSIA (R) — President Spyros Kyprianou and Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash have accepted invitations from U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to talks in New York on Sept. 10, official sources said Saturday.

The two leaders of the island's divided communities will not meet at this stage, but will separately discuss with Mr. Perez de Cuellar working points he put forward at meetings with their representatives in Vienna early last month, the sources said.

Mr. Kyprianou will leave for New York on Sept. 7, they added.

Officials of both the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities told the U.N.'s acting representative in Cyprus Friday they were prepared to proceed with Mr. Perez de Cuellar's initiative.

The initiative consists of a number of working points aimed at moving Cyprus by stages to a bi-communal federal republic.

This would replace the present Greek-Cypriot run government in the south, internationally recognised as Cyprus' legitimate administration, and the Turkish republic of northern Cyprus,

which has been recognised only by Ankara since its unilateral declaration of independence last December.

The initiative's contents were not disclosed but informed sources said the government had agreed to further indirect talks to be arranged by Mr. Perez de Cuellar.

The sources said a memorandum had been attached indicating that the government would discuss a number of working points drawn up by the U.N. when the talks were convened.

President Kyprianou discussed

the initiative in Athens this week and with political party leaders here Friday.

After the meeting, the leaders told reporters they were all happy with the response, ending a bitter controversy led by the powerful Akel Communist Party which feared Mr. Kyprianou would not fully accept the U.N. initiative.

Mr. Kyprianou told reporters Friday: "I am the happiest of men tonight. It has proved possible to adopt a common approach and we move with unanimity into the next phase."

West Bank, Gaza Strip leaders denounce 'national alliance' stand

By Lamis K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Leading Palestinian figures in the West Bank and Gaza Strip have deplored a decision by four Syrian-based Palestinian dissident factions to boycott the next session of the Palestine National Council (PNC) and urged them to join a comprehensive Palestinian dialogue on the basis of an organisational agreement ratified by five Palestinian commando groups last July in Algiers.

These views were expressed in interviews with eight prominent West Bank and Gaza Strip personalities and which will be published later this week in Damascus by the central publications of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP).

A full text of the telephone interviews conducted by European based correspondents of the PFLP's Al-Hadaf and the DFLP's Al-Hurriya, a copy of which was obtained by the Jordan Times, indicates that representatives of the Palestinian people in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories think that inter-Palestinian differences should be settled at the PNC, the Palestinian Parliament in exile, in order to enhance the legitimacy of the Palestinian institutions and to maintain the unity of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The eight personalities interviewed, who include representatives of various Palestinian popular institutions, condemned what they referred to as "divisionist stances" adopted by the "National Alliance" and voiced full endorsement for the Algerian-South Yemeni mediated agreement between the mainstream Fatah commando group

and a four-faction "democratic alliance".

The "national alliance" which includes the PFLP-General Command, the Saiga, the rebels within the Fatah movement and the Popular Struggle Front, has rejected the agreement, declared a boycott of the next PNC session and implicitly threatened the parties that will attend it.

The "democratic alliance" which groups the PFLP, the DFLP, the Palestinian Communist Party and the Palestine Liberation Front, reacted by issuing a statement reiterating its commitment to the agreement and determination to attend the next PNC session ignoring the threats by the Syrian-backed "national alliance".

Mr. Bassam Al Shaka'a, the deposed mayor of Nablus called for endorsing the democratic dialogue as basis for solving frictions within the PLO and warned of a "return to the bloody conflicts among Palestinian factions." "We condemn any attempts by any party to indulge the Palestinians into bloody conflicts... And we still consider the PLO to be the sole representative for the Palestinian people," he said.

Both Mr. Wahid Hamdallah, the mayor of Anabta and Akram Hanieh, the chairman of the Arab

Journalists League called on the "national alliance" leaders to "stop issuing such statements which do not serve our cause and to join the comprehensive Palestinian dialogue".

They accused the "national alliance" of adopting stances that "violate the principles of democratic dialogue and entrenches divisions and frictions. We view the PNC as the best place for conducting a democratic dialogue," Mr. Hamdallah said.

The Secretary General of the General Federation of Trade Unions in the West Bank, Mr. Adil Ghanem, Mrs. Zohaira Kamal, the head of the executive bureau of the Women Working Committees said that the "rejectionist attitude" endorsed by the "national alliance" came as a shock to "our people in the occupied territories who were relieved by the Algerian-South Yemeni agreement which they viewed as a basis for the 'reunification of the PLO'".

Palestinian observers in Amman believe that both the PFLP and the DFLP will use the interviews as a means of pressure on the "national alliance" and its Syrian backers to change their position towards the convening of the PNC in Algiers next month.

The "national alliance" demands the ouster of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and consequently "to liquidate the right wing line he represents" as a basis of a comprehensive Palestinian dialogue. Yet all the personalities interviewed indicated a strong rejection of their logic by the "national alliance" and demanded that any conflict should be solved through democratic dialogue.

"Our people reject blackmail, threats and pre-conditions for joining a comprehensive national dialogue," Mr. Haidar Abdul

Shafi, the chairman of the Palestinian Red Crescent Society in Gaza Strip explained.

"The leaders of the 'national alliance' should give up their destructive method and join a global Palestinian dialogue," he added.

Although, all the leaders interviewed, were very critical of the "national alliance" position yet at the same time they did not defend Mr. Arafat or his policies.

In fact most of them expressed strong resentment of what they called "unilateral policies" by the PLO leadership. A view that implies an indirect criticism of Mr. Arafat who has been repeatedly accused of taking unilateral decisions and actions by his foes and supporters alike particularly after his visit to Cairo last December.

"We hope the next PNC session will put an end to unilateral policies and enhance the collective leadership of the PLO," Mr. Shaka'a, who was very critical of Mr. Arafat's reconciliation with the Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, said.

Some of the figures interviewed agreed with the contention, endorsed by both the "national alliance" and the "democratic alliance", that there is a need to counter "the right wing in the PLO".

But they said that the rejectionist stance by the "national alliance" will play into the hands of the right wing. "The position of the 'national alliance' will only serve the right wing tendencies in the PLO," Dr. Azmi Al Shuebi, the mayor of Al Birah, said.

Mr. Bashir Barghouti, the editor of the West Bank weekly Al Tahrir expressed appreciation of the stance adopted by the "democratic alliance" to attend the PNC session and echoed the other leaders demanded to hold the PNC on its scheduled date.



Yehuda Blum

Blum is disappointed by 'European timidity'

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Yehuda Blum, Israel's beleaguered U.N. ambassador for the last six years, said Friday he was leaving the job happy that relations with the United States "couldn't be better," disappointed over western European "timidity" and saddened by what he described as the "lack of civility" he found here.

On Friday, his last official working day, was spent in his familiar role as the Jewish state's defender in the U.N. Security Council where Lebanon had gone to complain about new restrictions imposed by Israeli occupying authorities in South Lebanon.

"This is the forum where we have to fight back," he said in an interview. "It doesn't ever occur to me that we should voluntarily withdraw."

"Our Arab adversaries would like nothing better than to see us either expelled from the United Nations or withdraw voluntarily from it in order to highlight what they consider to be Israel's 'pariah' status within the international community. There is absolutely no reason why we should oblige them," he said.

Despite the ups and downs in U.S.-Israeli relations here and elsewhere, Mr. Blum said, "I leave with a profound sense of satisfaction over the bilateral relations between the two countries... these relations couldn't be better and I don't believe they've ever been better."

Expressing disappointment over the extent of Western European support here, Mr. Blum said, "they have behaved on the whole rather timidly at the United Nations." He attributed this to "baffle fatigue, lack of self-confidence, even guilty feelings towards the Third World on the part of former colonial powers."

When "anti-semitism comes into play" in U.N. debates, he said, only the United States joins Israel in protesting.

"But I should have expected... the Western European countries, primarily those who practiced anti-semitism as a state policy in the '30s and '40s... to speak up and not remain silent," he said.

Mr. Blum was born in the Slovakian capital of Bratislava.

Arafat, Kaddoumi meet Cheysson

TUNIS (R) — French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson had talks with Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat in Tunis Saturday, a senior PLO source said.

Mr. Cheysson had been scheduled to leave Tunis early Saturday for Paris, but extended his stay, apparently to meet the PLO chief, who is just back from an African and Middle East tour.

PLO officials had said that Mr. Arafat might be too busy to meet the French minister during his two-day official visit to Tunisia.

On Friday night Mr. Cheysson had talks with Mr. Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO Political Department, and the two men agreed to step up contacts between France and the guerrilla organisation.

Two of Mr. Arafat's senior aides have sharply criticised France's Middle East policy, but both sides have in recent days sought to play down any differences.

No details of Saturday's meeting were immediately available.

Mr. Cheysson has reassured Mr. Kaddoumi that there has been no change in France's Middle East policy, diplomatic sources said.

The 90-minute meeting between Mr. Cheysson and Mr. Kaddoumi, took place against a background of criticism by senior PLO officials of what they described as France's "duplicité" and failure to carry through initiatives on the Palestine issue.

The PLO News Agency Wafa said the two leaders agreed on a need to step up contacts between French officials and the PLO.

The sources said Mr. Kaddoumi told Mr. Cheysson, who is on an official two-day visit to Tunisia, that any criticism of France resulted from misunderstandings which could be resolved through dialogue.

Wafa said they also discussed the Iran-Iraq war and "the need for international action to end the conflict."

Mr. Cheysson was not expected to meet PLO leader Yasser Arafat, who is on a tour of Africa and the Middle East, PLO officials said.

Mr. Cheysson also held talks with Chadi Klibi, secretary-general of the 21-member Arab League.

He said Mr. Klibi would visit Paris for talks with Prime Minister Laurent Fabius on Sept. 10.

Released Britons may go home today

TRIPOLI (R) — Two of the six British detainees released by Libya said they hoped to return to London on Sunday.

The two were released by Libya Friday in what Tripoli said was a humanitarian gesture.

The two detainees gave their names to reporters as Douglas Ledingham, 35, an airport manager for British Caledonian Airways, and George Bush, a 45-year-old oil worker.

They were handed over to two British members of the European Parliament currently visiting Tripoli.

They were among six Britons picked up in Tripoli following the siege of the Libyan People's Bureau in London in April when a British policeman was shot dead.

The Libyan Justice Minister Muthaf Kueyba told reporters the two men had been pardoned. Earlier the official Libyan News Agency JANA said they were set free on humanitarian grounds "although they were convicted of charges severely punishable by law."

Mr. Ali Houdeiri, a member of the Libyan Foreign Liaison Bureau Committee, said the release was ordered by Libyan Leader Muammar Qadhafi as a "goodwill gesture".

Although the release was unconditional, Mr. Houdeiri said he hoped British would free some Libyan prisoners held there.

Mr. Ledingham and Mr. Bush looked pale and confused but said they had been well treated.

"We have been very well treated, with courtesy and respect at all times," Mr. Ledingham said.

He said the six detainees had passed the time playing games like cards and chess and recently had many books to read.

The worst part of the ordeal "was not knowing what was going on. But we knew we would be released eventually," he said.

They said they were not aware they were being freed until about two minutes before they were taken out of the part of the Foreign Ministry in Tripoli where they were being held.

The two European Parliamentarians, Richard Balfe and Alf Lomas, have been in Tripoli for four days with a delegation of four members of the British Parliament who returned to London earlier Friday.

The four members of parliament were told by Mr. Houdeiri prior to their departure that Col. Qadhafi had ordered the release of two British detainees, although their identity was not then known.

Five other Britons are also serving sentences in Libyan jails. Earlier, the visiting parliamentarians, in Libya for the 15th anniversary celebrations of the revolution had brought Col. Qadhafi to power, said the Libyan leader had told them he wanted to swap the Brit-

tish detainees for Libyans held in British jails.

But London said it would not consider such a swap.

Britain severed diplomatic relations with Tripoli following the embassy siege in London and Libya in turn expelled London's envoys.

Mr. Houdeiri said he hoped the other four detainees would be released soon "because we are human. We all have families."

Mr. Ledingham told the parliamentarians: "Thank you for your efforts on our behalf. I shall be very pleased to go home and see my wife and children as soon as possible."

He was detained hours after the fatal shooting on policeman Yvonne Fletcher in London's St. James' Square on April 17. He said no charges were brought against him and he said he believed his arrest was related to the London incident.

Mr. Bush, from Cheshire, said he was picked up after someone reported smelling alcohol on his breath. Drinking is an offence in Libya where alcoholic drinks are banned under Islamic Law.

Mr. Bush said he was kept in isolation until three weeks ago when he joined the five other detainees. He said he had had no visitors. He was trying to contact his sister and her four children, his only close family.

U.S. curbs Libyan diplomats' travel

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The United States told Libya's U.N. diplomats they may not travel outside New York City without special permission, the tightest curbs on any foreign mission.

A diplomatic note gave no reason for the stricter curbs, but a U.S. spokeswoman cited unspecified security considerations.

The U.S. mission spokeswoman said the new restriction was announced in a note to the Libyans, whose diplomatic staff and families were previously allowed to travel within a 40-kilometre radius of the city.

If U.N. business requires travel outside any of the city's five boroughs, the U.S. authorities must be given 48 hours' notice.

The restriction will also apply to

any Libyan diplomats who come to New York for the U.N. General Assembly session opening on Sept. 18.

The United States estimates the restriction, which goes into immediate effect, will affect between 55 and 60 persons, including Libyan diplomats, their staffs and families.

It will not apply to any Libyans working for the United Nations secretariat.

Members of the following U.N. missions are at present restricted to a 25-mile radius of New York City: Afghanistan, Albania, Cuba, Iran, Kampuchea, Mongolia, North Korea, Vietnam and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Lesser restrictions apply to Soviet and Chinese diplomats, who have to notify the U.S. authorities of their travel plans beyond the 25-mile zone.

Relations between the United States and Libya have been tense in recent years. The Reagan administration has accused Libya of involvement in international terrorism and advised U.S. citizens not to go or stay there.

In 1982, FBI Director William Webster disclosed reports that Libyan "hit squads" were in the United States and posed a threat to President Reagan and other U.S. officials. But he said the FBI had enough information to "require us to take appropriate investigative steps."

Jordan, USSR celebrate 'Friendship Days'

MOSCOW (Petra) — The Soviet-Jordanian Friendship Society opened 'Friendship Days' in Moscow Saturday with the participation of an official Jordanian delegation led by Mr. Bahjat Talhouni, member of the Upper House of Parliament and chairman of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society.

Soviet-Jordanian society President Alexei Savonov made a speech at the start of the functions in which he welcomed the Jordanian delegation and paid tribute to the ties of friendship between the two countries.

Mr. Talhouni who spoke at the meeting voiced the Arab nations appreciation to the Soviet Union for its support for Arab just causes especially the Palestine cause.

France urges Israel not to hamper UNIFIL

UNITED NATIONS (R) — France said Friday the Security Council could not accept interference by Israel with the operations of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

Philippe Louet, France's deputy permanent representative, was speaking on the third day of a counsel debate on Lebanese charges that Israel was violating the rights of the inhabitants of those areas of the country it was occupying.

He said Israel must respect the 1949 Geneva Convention on the protection of civilians in time of war, but asked how it was possible to be sure it did since the Israeli Armed Forces "periodically challenge the mission which the Security Council has entrusted" to

UNIFIL.

"We must note that UNIFIL has on a number of occasions had to deal with obstacles, raised by the occupying power, to the accomplishment of its mission," the French envoy said.

"On the part of Israel, this behaviour which the Security Council cannot accept, especially now when the Lebanese government is making every effort to move towards national reconciliation," he said.

"Lebanon has already been far too much the theatre of many acts of violence which have caused numerous victims. We must help it to continue to regain its sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity. France will

always work along these lines," Mr. Louet concluded.

No resolution has yet been submitted to the council, which adjourned its debate until Tuesday afternoon, after delegates return from the Labour Day holiday weekend.

One charge made by a number of speakers in the debate is that Israel is planning to divert water from Lebanese rivers for its own use.

A U.N. spokesman, responding to questions, told reporters Friday that a team of U.N. officers was accompanied by Israeli officers last Monday on a tour of the "general area east and south east of Metulla to the Wazzani/Hasbani River."

U.S. special ambassador meets Bourguiba

TUNIS, Tunisia (AP) — U.S. Gen. Vernon Walters, President Reagan's special ambassador, met Saturday with President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia for talks on bilateral relations, the international situation and North African problems.

Gen. Walters was in Tunisia at the invitation of the Institute for National Defence to head a dis-

cession of U.S. foreign policy. His visit coincides with voting in Morocco and Libya on a treaty of unity between the two nations, which has provoked concern and questions among North African neighbours such as Tunisia. It was assumed the treaty was at the centre of discussions on North Africa.

Gen. Walters was in Tunisia at the invitation of the Institute for National Defence to head a dis-

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

<div>JORDAN TELEVISION</div> <div>MAIN CHANNEL</div> <div> <div>17:30</div> <div>Koran</div> </div> <div> <div>17:40</div> <div>Cartoons</div> </div> <div> <div>18:00</div> <div>Children Programme</div> </div> <div> <div>18:30</div> <div>How the West was won</div> </div> <div> <div>19:15</div> <div>Lottery</div> </div> <div> <div>19:30</div> <div>Programme Review</div> </div> <div> <div>20:00</div> <div>Development Programme</div> </div> <div> <div>20:30</div> <div>News in Arabic</div> </div> <div> <div>20:30</div> <div>Arabic Series</div> </div> <div> <div>21:00</div> <div>Wrestling</div> </div> <div> <div>22:30</div> <div>Arabic Varieties</div> </div> <div> <div>23:00</div> <div>News in Arabic</div> </div> <div> <div>23:10</div> <div>Religious programme</div> </div> <div>FOREIGN CHANNEL</div> <div> <div>19:00</div> <div>Les Affaires Sans Les Affaires</div> </div> <div> <div>19:00</div> <div>News in French</div> </div> <div> <div>19:15</div> <div>Ordinal</div> </div> <div> <div>19:30</div> <div>News in Hebrew</div> </div> <div> <div>20:00</div> <div>News in Arabic</div> </div> <div> <div>20:30</div> <div>Bob New Hart: episode 7</div> </div> <div> <div>21:00</div> <div>Towards 2000</div> </div> <div> <div>21:10</div> <div>War and Peace: episode 10</div> </div> <div> <div>22:00</div> <div>News in English</div> </div> <div> <div>22:15</div> <div>Princess Daisy: Part 2</div> </div> <div>RADIO JORDAN</div> <div>835 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM</div> <div>at party on 9560 KHz, SW</div> <div> <div>07:00</div> <div>Light Music</div> </div> <div> <div>07:30</div> <div>Newsweek</div> </div> <div> <div>08:00</div> <div>Morning Show</div> </div> <div> <div>08:30</div> <div>News Summary</div> </div> <div> <div>08:45</div> <div>Morning Show</div> </div> <div> <div>11:00</div> <div>Pop Session</div> </div> <div> <div>12:00</div> <div>News Summary</div> </div> <div> <div>12:05</div> <div>Pop Session</div> </div> <div> <div>12:30</div> <div>News Summary</div> </div> <div> <div>14:00</div> <div>News Bulletin</div> </div> <div> <div>14:10</div> <div>Instrumentals</div> </div> <div> <div>14:30</div> <div>Science Report</div> </div> <div> <div>15:00</div> <div>Concert Hour</div> </div> <div> <div>16:00</div> <div>News Summary</div> </div> <div> <div>16:05</div> <div>Instrumentals</div> </div> <div> <div>16:30</div> <div>Old Favorites</div> </div> <div> <div>17:00</div> <div>Licenses' Choice</div> </div> <div> <div>17:30</div> <div>News Summary</div> </div> <div> <div>18:05</div> <div>Jazz Hour</div> </div> <div> <div>19:00</div> <div>Newsweek</div> </div> <div> <div>19:30</div> <div>Date with a Star</div> </div> <div> <div>20:00</div> <div>Evening Show</div> </div> <div> <div>21:00</div> <div>News Summary</div> </div> <div> <div>21:05</div> <div>Evening Show</div> </div> <div> <div>21:35</div> <div>News Summary</div> </div> <div> <div>22:00</div> <div>Evening Show</div> </div> <div> <div>23:00</div> <div>News Summary</div> </div> <div> <div>23:05</div> <div>Evening Show</div> </div> <div> <div>24:00</div> <div>News Headlines</div> </div>	<div>TODAY'S EVENTS</div> <div>EXHIBITION</div> <div>* Exhibition of Paintings by Jamal Badran at the Royal Cultural Centre.</div> <div>CULTURAL CENTRES</div> <div>Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267</div> <div>American Centre 4437</div> <div>American Centre Library 41520</div> <div>British Council 36147-5</div> <div>French Cultural Centre 37009</div> <div>Goethe Institute 41195</div> <div>Soviet Cultural Centre 24049</div> <div>Spanish Cultural Centre 24049</div> <div>Turkish Cultural Centre 39777</div> <div>Haya Arts Centre 653195</div> <div>Hussein Youth City 667181</div> <div>Y.W.C.A. 36111</div> <div>Y.W.M.C.A. 664251</div> <div>Amman Municipal Library 36111</div> <div>University of Jordan Library 843555</div> <div>SERVICE CLUBS</div> <div>Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.</div> <div>Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7.30 p.m.</div> <div>Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.</div> <div>Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday 1.30 p.m. at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m. at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.</div> <div>Royal Automobile Club, Jibal Amman, Eighth Circle, Tel. 815261.</div> <div>CHURCHES</div> <div>St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jibal Amman, Tel. 24590.</div> <div>Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jibal Luveldbeh, 37440.</div> <div>De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jibal Hussein, 661377.</div> <div>Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abidin, 23541.</div> <div>Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jibal Amman, 41559.</div> <div>Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331.</div> <div>Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 775261.</div> <div>St. Epiphanius Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751.</div> <div>Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 816534.</div> <div>MUSEUMS</div> <div>Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). In the Roman Theatre, Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.</div> <div>Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquity of Jordan. Jibal Al Qaf'a (Crated Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays) 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.</div> <div>Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from all over the world. Also contains a collection of paintings by 19th century orientalists artists. Munataz, Jibal Luveldbeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.</div> <div>Ministry's Museum (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664340.</div>	<div>AMMAN AIRPORT</div> <div>This information is supplied by Alia International department at Queen Alia International Airport, tel. (08) 512350, 53070, 53082, 53171, where it should always be verified.</div> <div>ARRIVALS</div> <div>06:00 Cairo (MS)</div> <div>09:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)</div> <div>09:30 Agaba (RJ)</div> <div>09:45 Cairo (MS)</div> <div>09:45 Jeddah (RJ)</div> <div>09:45 Kuwait (RJ)</div> <div>10:30 Beirut (RJ)</div> <div>10:30 Berlin, Laranea (SV)</div> <div>10:30 Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)</div> <div>14:30 Tripoli, Laranea (SV)</div> <div>14:40 Kuwait (RJ)</div> <div>14:40 Laranea (SV)</div> <div>16:45 Baghdad (IA)</div> <div>16:50 Brussels, Frankfurt (RJ)</div> <div>17:35 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)</div> <div>17:35 London, Paris (RJ)</div> <div>17:40 Madrid, Geneva (RJ)</div> <div>17:40 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)</div> <div>18:00 Rome (RJ)</div> <div>18:00 Cairo (RJ)</div> <div>19:25 Beirut (RJ)</div> <div>20:20 Athens (OA)</div> <div>20:50 Cairo (MS)</div> <div>08:45 Cairo (MS)</div> <div>01:00 London (BA)</div> <div>01:10 Baghdad (RJ)</div> <div>DEPARTURES</div> <div>06:10 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)</div> <div>06:45 Cairo (RJ)</div> <div>06:30 Beirut (RJ)</div> <div>07:00 Cairo (MS)</div> <div>07:15 Agaba (RJ)</div> <div>08:00 Damascus, Paris (AF)</div> <div>08:15 Beirut (MEA)</div> <div>09:00 Damascus, Rome (AZ)</div> <div>09:00 New York, London (BA)</div> <div>11:45 Tunis, Casablanca (BA)</div> <div>11:45 Laranea, Berlin (F)</div> <div>12:15 Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)</div> <div>12:30 Laranea (RJ)</div> <div>14:20 Cairo (RJ)</div> <div>15:30 Laranea, Tripoli (LN)</div> <div>15:40 Kuwait (RJ)</div> <div>15:40 Baghdad (IA)</div> <div>19:30 Kuwait (RJ)</div> <div>19:30 Dhahran (RJ)</div> <div>20:40 Bahrain, Muscat (RJ)</div> <div>20:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)</div> <div>20:45 Dubai (RJ)</div>	<div>EMERGENCIES</div> <div>Ambulance 193, 775111</div> <div>Fire, police 199</div> <div>Blood bank 199</div> <div>Civil Defence rescue 661111</div> <div>Fire headquarters 22090-3</div> <div>Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777</div> <div>Police headquarters 3911</div> <div>Traffic police 56390-1</div> <div>Electric Power Co. 36891-2</div> <div>Municipal water service 771225-8</div> <div>Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 53333</div> <div>TAXIS:</div> <div>Vinicia taxi 44584</div> <div>Milfar taxi 44574</div> <div>Shmeisani taxi 66323</div> <div>Aera taxi 84903</div> <div>Jordan taxi 23650</div> <div>Amman taxi 51424</div> <div>IRIB</div> <div>Dr. Ali Al Omari 772032</div> <div>Magharyeh pharmacy 2038</div> <div>ZARQA:</div> <div>Dr. Mohamed Dhanraah (-)</div> <div>Abu Leil pharmacy (-)</div> <div>GENERAL</div> <div>Jordan Television 773111</div> <div>Radio Jordan 774111</div> <div>Ministry of Tourism 42311</div> <div>Hotel complaints 666412</div> <div>Bus complaints 661176</div> <div>Information 12</div> <div>Jordan and Middle East calls 10</div> <div>Overseas calls 17</div> <div>Cable or telegram 18</div> <div>Repair service 11</div>
		<div>MONEY EXCHANGE</div> <div>Local sell/buy rates in fils</div> <div>Belgian franc 66.51 66.9</div> <div>Dutch guilder 118.8/ 119.5</div> <div>Egyptian pound 320.5/ 326.6</div> <div>French franc 43.6/ 43.5</div> <div>Iraqi dinar 381.6/ 390</div> <div>Italian lire (for 100) 21.6/ 21.8</div> <div>Japanese yen (for 100) 160/ 161</div> <div>Kuwaiti dinar 1301.6/ 1306.3</div> <div>Lebanese lira 59.2/ 60.0</div> <div>Omani rial 1111/ 1118.3</div> <div>Qatari riyal 105.5/ 106.2</div> <div>Saudi riyal 108.9/ 109.5</div> <div>Swedish crown 47.3/ 48.1</div> <div>Swiss franc 48.0/ 48.1</div> <div>Syrian lira 47.5/ 48.1</div> <div>UAE dirham 104.6/ 105.4</div> <div>U.K. sterling pound 506.2/ 509.2</div> <div>U.S. dollar 387/ 389</div> <div>W. German mark 133.9 134.7</div> <div>WEATHER</div> <div>Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.</div> <div>It will be fair, with northwesterly moderate winds, in Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.</div> <div>Low/high temperature in deg.C</div> <div>Amman 190/180</div> <div>Agaba 150/140</div> <div>Deserts 17/05</div> <div>Jordan Valley 22/38</div>	<div>MARKET PRICES</div> <div>Upper/lower price in fils per kg.</div> <div>Guavas 450/350</div> <div>Melons 140/110</div> <div>Apples 60/40</div> <div>Marrow (large) 130/100</div> <div>Marrow (small) 220/180</div> <div>Onion (dry) 160/130</div> <div>Olives 500/450</div> <div>Okra 200/150</div> <div>Beans 280/250</div> <div>Cabbage 140/110</div> <div>Carrot 140/110</div> <div>Chardflowers (white) 140/110</div> <div>Cucumbers (all kinds) 400/350</div> <div>Pepper (hot green) 150/120</div> <div>Pepper (sweet) 300/250</div> <div>Potatoes 210/180</div> <div>Radishes 100/80</div> <div>Sweet Melon 120/90</div> <div>Tomatoes 150/120</div> <div>Water Melon (7 kg) 120/80</div> <div>Apples (golden) 230/200</div> <div>Apples (local) 200/170</div> <div>Apple (stark) 250/200</div> <div>Banana (Mukammur) 240/210</div> <div>Beans 280/250</div> <div>Cabbage 140/110</div> <div>Carrot 140/110</div> <div>Chardflowers (white) 140/110</div> <div>Cucumbers (all kinds) 400/350</div> <div>Pepper (hot green) 150/120</div> <div>Pepper (sweet) 300/250</div> <div>Potatoes 210/180</div> <div>Radishes 100/80</div> <div>Sweet Melon 120/90</div> <div>Tomatoes 150/120</div> <div>Water Melon (7 kg) 120/80</div>

Ali, Balqaz visit Britain for civil aviation talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) Director General Khaled Mohammad Ali left for Britain Saturday for talks with British civil aviation officials regarding a bilateral air transport agreement currently in force.

During his nine-day visit, at the invitation of the British civil aviation authority, Mr. Ali will visit an air fair and several airports and will inspect equipment used in air

traffic control systems.

Ali, the Royal Jordanian Airline Director General Mahmoud Jamal Balqaz will also leave on a several-day visit to Britain Sunday. During his stay in Britain, Mr. Balqaz will visit an air fair to be held in London and will also meet with directors of international airways companies and aircraft manufacturing companies.

No exemptions from SSC law, provisions, Obeid says

AMMAN (Petra) — The Social Security Corporation (SSC) law is applied to all local Arab and non-Arab companies and organisations operating in Jordan and any request for exempting foreigners from it will not be accepted, SSC Director General

Farhi Obeid said here Saturday. Mr. Obeid said that foreign employees of Jordanian or non-Jordanian companies should abide by the SSC regulations as they are entitled, like Jordanians, to end of service compensation and other benefits.

Police stations handle permits for visitors to the West Bank

AMMAN (Petra) — Public Security Director Diab Yousuf has issued instructions transferring the centres which issued permits for visitors to the occupied West Bank from the schools, where they were housed in during the summer, to nearby police stations.

From Saturday the registration centre in Jabal Amman will be at the police station near the Third Circle where visitors to the Hebron and Jerusalem areas should

now register, the centre at Luwibdeh police station for registering people who wish to visit the Gaza Strip and those visiting Nablus Governorate should now register at Jabal Hussein police station.

In Irbid, registration for visiting the occupied territories will take place at the police stations in the city, while in Zarqa visitors may obtain permits at the refugee camp police station.

Population influxes affect services, business in Irbid

This is the second in a series of three articles on the north of Jordan in which the writer assesses the developments in the area. Today's article discusses the history, population influx and civic structure of Irbid.

By Ziad Salem

Special to the Jordan Times

IRBID — Built over an ancient monolithic site on a hill surrounded by a basaltic stone walls, most of which has been destroyed in battles, Irbid has gone beyond its ancient confines in all directions and is now considered the north's true metropolis by many. Irbid is thought by some scholars to be Arabella, one of the ten Greek cities of the Decapolis, as a Greek confederation flourished shortly before the Roman conquest of the area.

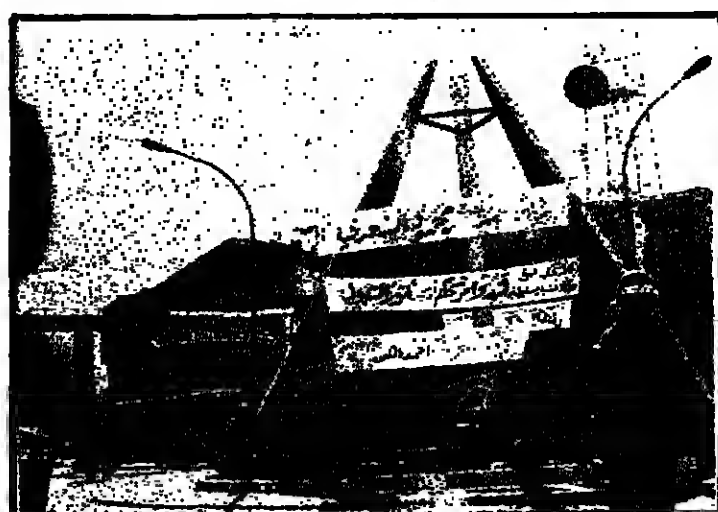
However, it is not known when this ancient settlement was abandoned, nor why it was abandoned. Remains of the site are not very clear to the observer since there are no above-ground archaeological clues to be seen but there are some caves and a few water wells scattered on the site which is now covered by government buildings. When compared with other ancient sites such as Jerash or Umqais, Irbid is not a contestant in archaeological splendours.

Irbid appeared to have remained a rest area for army and commercial caravans between Arabia, Mesopotamia and the Mediterranean shores during the Byzantine rule. Descriptions of the settlement did not appear in Islamic-Arabic sources until western travellers, passing through the region in the fourth-quarter of the nineteenth century, recorded valuable information about Irbid and the surrounding towns.

These travellers speak of Irbid as a basaltic small town with a population of three hundred people. At this time it was also the centre of the county of Irbid which consisted of numerous farming towns and villages living under the Ottomans' rule.

Influx of people

Since Irbid had a population of no more than three hundred people during the last quarter of the nineteenth-century, resettlement of Irbid must have started at the turn of the twentieth century and more likely after the Ottomans' defeat in World War I.



Irbid central market place decked with banners during elections (J.T. file photo)



Director of the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Jawad Maraqa (centre) opens a meeting Saturday on information exchange between Arab news agencies held at the Amman Hotel (Petra photo)

Arab news agencies open discussions on information exchange via satellite

AMMAN (Petra) — Heads of technical departments in the Federation of Arab News Agencies member states opened a two-day meeting in Amman Saturday to discuss means of using the projected Arab satellite in the exchange of news among Arab agencies and to plan a formula for linking these agencies in an integrated Arab information network.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Jawad Maraqa, the director of the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, who said the meeting was important since it comes at the threshold of a new phase of cooperation between Arab states in

telecommunications, the use of the Arab satellite.

He expressed hope that the delegates would find ways to develop the work of Arab news agencies to enable them to cover events around the world through the federation and the projected information network.

The federation's chairman, Farid Ayar, made a speech in which he said that the participants at the meeting are called on to draw up an integrated technical formula to link all Arab news agencies and to recommend a speedy implementation of the programme.

The first session was dedicated

to reviewing subjects on the agenda and discussing the best means of benefiting from the Arab satellite for the exchange of news and information between various Arab news agencies.

Seven Arab states are represented at the meeting which is attended by delegates from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the Arab Satellite Communications Organisation and the Arab Telecommunications Union.

Royal Decree approves school admission system

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving the admission regulations for the secondary school stage. The cabinet approved new regulations which stipulate that an annual exam will be held for students at the end of the preparatory stage and students who pass this exam will be allowed to join the academic and vocational first secondary class.

Only 60 per cent of the total number of successful male students and 70 per cent of the successful female students will be accepted, the regulations said. Also 40 per cent of male and 30 per cent of female students passing the exam at vocational centres can be allowed to pursue secondary studies, according to the regulations.

"Crazy business"

Many shop keepers and business owners complain of the rate at which new similar shops and businesses are opened. One studio-owner said that "to cope with such a crazy business phenomenon someone like me has to start thinking of other ways to supplement his income." "Everybody is opening a studio", he said.

Administratively, Irbid is the provincial capital of the state of Irbid and it is an administrative centre for the county of Irbid which consists of several towns and villages. At the city level, the burden of running the city falls upon the municipality of the city of Irbid, aided by an elected mayor, along with a city council.

Despite the fairly good picture which has often been held about Irbid, the city lags behind in many fields and many aspects. An outsider visiting the city for the first time can clearly see a bizarre, poorly executed and planned grid system. The streets are not absorbing the heavy traffic, not because of narrowness alone, but because of unnecessary meridians reserved only for a few pale trees.

Besides, the abundance of poorly maintained gardens and so-called fountains, which have no clear function, is another obvious obstacle to both people and cars. These examples stand witness for the obvious poverty in planning, executing, and managing such efforts and energy expending projects, not only in Irbid but also in the rest of the Jordanian cities and towns.

Heart of the city

The city is built around a central plaza which is reserved for the usual market place where there is also a grand, high-minerated mosque. The plaza also contains the police headquarters, the municipal building, the county jail, and numerous other administrative departments.

Accordingly, the plaza is the heart of the city in which all the daily activities from trade to judicial matters, and from schooling to entertainment take place. The residential quarters are mostly outside the central market-place where it is much quieter.

From all directions main roads flow into Irbid and converge on the market place where life is more active than anywhere else in the city. Irbid is a busy town with streets lined with shops and office buildings around which the daily commercial and social activities take place.

Since Irbid is surrounded by numerous villages and towns, in which different basic needs and services are still absent, Irbid is seen as a haven for thousands of villagers who often move to the

Peres, Shamir continue to differ

(Continued from page 1) Arens said in a radio interview that he believed a "national unity government" would not be able to withdraw the army any faster than the current Likud government.

Mr. Arens has said it could take up to about two years before the Israeli-backed "South Lebanese army" is ready to take over the Israeli army's role in "securing" Israel's northern border.

The disagreement between Labour and Likud on the Middle

East peace process is based partly on their ideological difference on the West Bank, which Israel occupied in the 1967 war.

Likud claims the area is part of Israel's "biblical heritage" and also strategically vital, and wants to keep it under permanent Israeli control. Labour accepts some of the strategic arguments, but believes that permanent control over 1.3 million Palestinians would destroy the Jewish character of the state, and wants to return the

vity populated areas to Jordan as part of a peace settlement.

Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir did not reveal after their last meeting on Friday what they had agreed on the meaning of the new government.

But Israel Radio and television reported that for the first 25 months, Mr. Shamir would serve as first deputy premier under Mr. Peres, and continue to hold the Foreign Ministry.

Saudis quit Beirut mission

(Continued from page 1) Prime Minister Karami publicly apologised for the incident, but a statement by the Saudi cabinet last Tuesday criticised the "negligence" of Lebanese authorities.

It said the kingdom "regrets and feels pained that the authorities in Lebanon did not take the necessary measures to prevent this attack, especially that they knew of it in advance."

Lebanon's Information Minister Joseph Skaff said Friday if there had been negligence those responsible would be punished. Investigations were continuing and "any defaulters who shared responsibility for averting what happened will be held to account," the state-run national news agency quoted Mr. Skaff as saying.

The attack on the embassy was carried out by people trying to discredit Lebanon and to undermine Saudi Arabia's role in helping the country, Mr. Skaff added.

The official, Hammadi Al Sayid, is the personal representative of Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klifi.

JD 2.7m for water networks, irrigation, drainage canals

WAJ awards 8 contracts to Jordanian companies

AMMAN (Petra) — The Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) Saturday awarded eight contracts totalling JD 2,710,917 to a number of Jordanian companies to build water networks, irrigation projects and drainage canals.

The water network projects will be carried out in villages in the districts of Jerash, Mafrqa, Ajloun and the northern badia regions as well as in Irbid, Madaba district, Wadi Seer and villages in the Karak Governorate.

The irrigation projects will be implemented in north and south Jordan, where work will also be carried out to improve the water springs. Canals to drain away rain water will be built in the course of implementing the water and sewerage projects in Zarqa.

The water network project ent-

ails laying 300 kilometres of pipes to supply 70 villages and the irrigation network, to be carried out in northern and southern Jordan, will cover 28 kilometres of canals and pipes.

The contracts were signed by WAJ Director Mohammad Saleh Al Keilani and representatives of the contracting firms.



Water Authority of Jordan Director Mohammad Saleh Al Keilani (centre) signs an agreement for water projects Saturday (Petra photo)

Post Office Saving Fund benefits depositors, aids Jordan's development, Hawamdeh says

AMMAN (Petra) — Ten years after the establishment of the Post Office Saving Fund (POSF) nearly JD 7 million has accumulated and found its way into development projects to benefit the depositors, according to the POSF Director General Abdullah Al Hawamdeh.

Speaking on the 10th anniversary of the POSF, Mr. Hawamdeh said that the POSF was established on Sept. 1, 1974 with the opening of 20 branches in Amman and main cities of Jordan, growing into 250 centres in 1984 with a total number of 140,000 people depositing savings in them.

The money collected from various branches is invested in major development schemes to help the country's development and progress, Mr. Hawamdeh said.

He said that depositors have reason to save with the POSF because of the following privileges: The savings and interests are guaranteed by the Jordanian gov-

ernment, the POSF offers 12 hours service a day, savings carry 6.5 per cent tax free interest, depositors obtain free life insurance policy and they can borrow money from the POSF for financing the higher education of their children.

The interest paid on the savings started in 1974 at four per cent and now stands at 6.5 per cent, the highest paid in Jordan on savings accounts, Mr. Hawamdeh said.

Borrowers for university education, he added, can be given up

to JD 10,000 to be repaid in easy installments after the student has completed his higher studies and began to earn a living.

Insurance policy

Mr. Hawamdeh said that the POSF introduced the insurance policy plan in 1982 by which a depositor is entitled to a compensation for death, the sum being equal to the amount he has in deposit with the POSF, but not exceeding JD 10,000.

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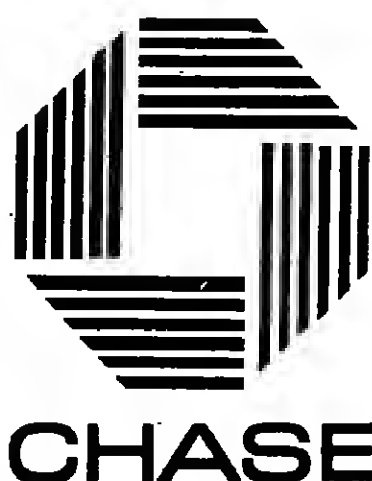
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Berri pledges support for resistance

(Continued from page 1)

northeast of Beirut on Saturday to offer his condolences to the Gemayel family, the Falangist "Voice of Lebanon" radio station reported. Mr. Junhlat and Mr. Berri had been the only two members of the cabinet who did not attend Mr. Gemayel's funeral last Thursday.

The political bureau of the Falange Party, which the late Gemayel founded and headed, issued a

statement Friday that said the party's vice president, Dr. Elie Karamah, a physician, had taken over "the full duties and functions of the presidency."

The statement, however, stopped short of saying whether Mr. Karamah was actually named the new leader of the party or would serve as acting president until a new leader was chosen.

The bureau declared its determination to follow the course

charted by their fallen leader and to lend "full support to President Amin Gemayel and his legitimate authorities."

Police said two people were killed and eight wounded in overnight exchanges of sniper fire around the mountain top town of Souk Al Gharb and in the Kharrub region northeast of Israel's front line in Lebanon. It was the third night of exchanges between militias in both areas.

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Washington stutters

TWO FULL years have passed since U.S. President Ronald Reagan declared his peace initiative for the Middle East. On the occasion, State Department spokesman John Hughes declared on Friday that the U.S. remained committed to the principles of the initiative and that it was still valid as when it was first presented on Sept. 1, 1982. If Jeanne Kirkpatrick, the American permanent representative to the U.N., did not say something different only last week, we probably would have taken Mr. Hughes' words at face value and left at that, with no quarrel. But, sadly, things are not that straightforward with the U.S. nowadays. Election fever certainly has a say over which temperature — or temperament — prevails in Washington.

Whom should we believe, the State Department and Robert McFarlane on the one hand or the High Priestess of the U.S. administration, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, on the other?

In addressing a group of Jewish women a few days ago, the national security adviser not only said that his president's initiative remained on the table; he castigated those who spoke against it. "There are those who say that this initiative is outdated," Mr. McFarlane told his audience. "They are wrong," he said.

Did he mean the U.S. envoy to the U.N., whose remarks on the subject to the Israeli radio reporter could in no way be misinterpreted (full text of interview is published on this page)? Or infighting among Reagan administration officials has led to a new misunderstanding, over Middle East policy this time?

We do not know whether Americans know this. But contradictions between what American leaders say and do are no less deep than conflicts, official or personal, are among them. This has been a source of confusion for America's friends as much as it has been detrimental to America's best interests. The Reagan administration is the last to blame its failures in the Middle East on any other than itself, save for its "strategic" allies in Israel who torpedoed the president's initiative right from Day One.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Two horses, one carriage

THE ISRAELI Likud bloc and the Labour Party have announced they are near agreement on a formula for sharing power in a coalition government, with the leader of either party becoming prime minister in turn throughout the coalition's mandate.

Any observer of Israeli politics may wonder what would happen to a carriage drawn by two horses each trying to pull the vehicle in a different direction and where will the carriage be heading at the end? For our part, we realise that the differences between the two parties are only superficial and both are intent on implementing the Zionist objectives, though in different approaches. We also know that the Israeli military institutions have been exercising the ugliest terrorist campaigns against the Palestinian people, and that the settlements have been continuously built by official and non-official Israeli agencies in the occupied Arab lands, whether Likud or Labour was in power.

The Arab countries know well that the Israelis launched wars on them and occupied their territory under the Likud and the Labour parties alike. So all that we expect from the new coalition is that there will be no real change in Israel's policies, and above all, the way to peace has become more and more difficult to tread.

For this kind of coalition to survive there must be total agreement by the two parties on the small and the big issues they face, otherwise one of the two sides would decide to pull out and cause a collapse of the government and a return to general elections. The two parties will therefore agree on continuing the building of settlements, seizing Arab lands and driving their legitimate owners out and on expansion and aggression against the Arab countries.

Al Dustour: Prince Hassan urges Arabs

IN A Television interview Friday evening, Crown Prince Hassan urged Arab countries to adopt constructive stands so that the Arab people under Israeli rule would have real hope and continue their steadfastness and struggle against occupation.

Prince Hassan also called on the world community and the Security Council to exercise its responsibility in this region. He said that the world community should not confine its concern to ensuring the safety of navigation in the Red Sea but should rather take measures to re-establish justice and durable peace. He referred to the present transitional period of no-peace no-war in the Middle East, describing it as a boiling period which witnesses the Israeli elections and their results and the U.S. presidential elections and their impact on the events in this region.

At the same time, he said, the Israelis continue their drive to build settlements and to evict the Arab population from their land. These events and these changes in the political scene and the Israeli measures in the West Bank all constitute a grave danger to peace, coming in the wake of the Israeli elections which brought about the emergence of extremists on the Israeli society's political scene.

Sawt Al Shaab: Identical policies

A MEMBER of the Israeli Likud Party commented on the outcome of the recent general elections by saying that the Labour Party is a carbon copy of the Likud and the Israeli public will act wisely to side with the original copy: the Likud. The Labour Party has now come to agreement with the Likud which means that its leaders have indeed aligned their policies with those of the Likud Party on urgent economic issues at least.

Israel is in the habit of forming a coalition government comprising the main parties in times of crisis and the state at present faces real economic crisis that justifies agreement between Likud and Labour. However, the elections and the consultations that followed for the formation of a new government reflected the deep divisions between the two sides on the means of saving the country from total bankruptcy and preventing further deterioration in the economy. The present economic ills in Israel stem from the aggressive policies which its successive governments had adopted in the past. If these policies are to continue and if the Arabs transcend their differences and work in unity, the Israeli danger will be curbed and aggression will be repelled.

Economy slows down the growth pace

By Fahed Fanek

IN ITS annual report for 1983, which was issued last month, the Central Bank listed several indicators to compare the economic activities and performance during 1983 with the preceding four years.

To sum up these indicators, one can conclude that the economic performance in 1983 was lower than the previous prosperous years, but higher than what was predicted in the circumstances.

Except foreign trade, no retreat took place in any area. Only the growth in 1983 was not as high as it used to be, but still high in international standards.

The growth in gross dom-

estic product (GDP) in real terms (constant prices) was 5.4 per cent, which would be described as too high in an advanced country, but of course looks low compared to 12.1 per cent in 1981 and 17.1 per cent in 1980. The highest growth rate achieved in any OECD country in 1983 was attained by the USA and did not exceed 3.5 per cent.

Average annual income per capita was well above \$1500, which is almost one eighth of the share of an individual living in an advanced industrial country or in a typical oil-producing country, but eight times higher than the average prevailing in the poor under-

developed "Third World" countries. This places Jordan as one of the middle-income countries.

Cost of living index continued its climb but at a slower pace. The cost of the basket of goods and services consumed by an average limited income family rose during 1983 by five per cent only, the lowest rate of inflation in 10 years, but still higher than the inflation rates in the advanced world: 3.8 per cent in USA, 5.3 per cent in the U.K., 2.1 per cent in Switzerland, three per cent in Holland, 1.8 per cent in Japan, 2.6 per cent in Germany, 9.3 per cent in France, 4.5 per cent in Canada.

The exchange rate of the Jordan dinar continued to decline against the U.S. dollar; the rate dropped by some 17.4 per cent in four years, but it should be noted that the dollar strengthened during this period by more than 40 per cent against all other currencies taken together, which indicates that the Jordanian currency unit was very strong against all other European currencies. As a matter of fact the Jordan dinar is believed to be too strong and overvalued that imports are becoming increasingly attractive and exports are suffering. The Jordanian dinar is stable and strong because it is pegged to the international monetary unit.

Special Drawing Rights (SDR) with a margin of 2.25 per cent on either side.

The domestic public debt reached JD 307.7 million, and the external debt increased by 23 per cent to reach JD762.9 million, which reflects an accumulated deficit by the public sector of over JD 1 billion. It is astonishing that this huge deficit was allowed to inflate during the prosperous years, when we were receiving over one billion dollars a year in Arab aid. The short-sighted financial policy at the time caused this situation and carried forward the burden to the present and future governments which will

have to make ends meet.

Both commodity imports and exports declined slightly thus reducing the trade deficit by JD 14 million which is a very small amount relative to imports of over JD 1100 million, but is nevertheless important because it is the first time in the last 30 years that the deficit in the Balance of Trade is not increasing.

There is a better chance in 1984 to introduce certain adjustments to the national economy on the macro level due to certain policies of the new administration running the country. So far the government is too much involved in the reforms needed at the micro level.

'Quite a bit of time has passed since the Reagan initiative'

AMMAN (J.T.) — The permanent U.S. representative to the United Nations, Jeanne Kirkpatrick, was quoted as saying in an interview with Israel Radio last week that President Ronald Reagan's September, 1982, proposals for the Middle East were not included in the Republican Party's platform for the forthcoming U.S. presidential elections because they may be outdated. One or two days later, however, Mrs. Kirkpatrick's staff were quoted by a State Department circular as accusing some unidentified Israeli press reports of distorting the diplomat's statement to the radio and said the U.S. remains committed to the Reagan proposal. Following is the full text of Mrs. Kirkpatrick's interview with Israel Radio:

Q: How do you find Israeli-American relations right now?

A: I think they are excellent. I think that they are absolutely excellent. I know they are excellent inside the United Nations. I also know they are excellent between Jerusalem and Washington. And,

there is no doubt that the level of confidence and closeness, I think, between our countries has greatly improved over the last three and a half years during this administration. I say that very passionately.

Q: Could you assure the Israeli public or Israeli government that the United States would oppose any change in Resolution 242 and 338? We now there is an attempt by the French and Egyptians.

A: The answer is yes. I have, of course, been on the front lines of this particular struggle since those were United Nations resolutions, and there was an effort, as you now, to alter 242 and 338 several months ago, actually now it is a year ago. And we made very clear that there was no alteration to 242 and 338 that was acceptable to us because those resolutions provide a basis for negotiations in the region which commit to secure borders for all countries, that means Israel as well, direct negotiations among parties. That means Israel and her neighbours. And, we think, those are very important

preconditions to peace in the region.

Q: Ambassador, you now one of the astonishing things, I read the platform, I think I am one of the few people who read it from the beginning to the end, but I didn't find any word about the Reagan initiative. How do you explain it? And will you say that it is still a basis of American policy in the Middle East?

A: First of all, the platforms are very particular kinds of documents that are the product, above all, of the people who write the platforms. They are adopted by the whole party and they are taken seriously by parties and congresses. The president has expressed his comfort and satisfaction with this platform. The Reagan initiative was undertaken very seriously at a particular time in history and it represented the president's desire at that time to try to move forward toward negotiated settlements that would bring greater peace to the region. Now, there have been a good many changes in the region since then. But

the president's drive to try to help, if and when that is appropriate, and in ways that are appropriate, is certainly still very powerfully present and his desire to see a peaceful settlement of those terrible issues that conflict the region is very powerful and, certainly, continues.

Q: Is it still a basis for American policy?

A: Yes, I would say definitely. But, I would say, that one has to remember, I'm not just talking about this policy, but any policy — and any policy proposals are addressed to a particular time and place and quite a bit of time has passed since then.

Q: Another thing that is not mentioned, is the removal of the American embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. What is your opinion about this issue?

A: My opinion about this issue is that, first of all it is a matter which needs to be seriously considered. Its total impact on, not only U.S. relations with Israel and other countries in the region, but its total impact on the relations

among the countries in the region need to be taken into account seriously. The claims of all of the religious faiths need to be taken seriously as I think they are by Israel, if I may say so. And, finally, I think that timing needs to be taken very seriously. And I don't think an election year context is a very good reflection on that kind of an issue.

Q: You are talking about elections, and I have to ask you a question about the situation in Israel. You now there are elections, and there were rumours that the administration prefers a more flexible or moderate Israeli government. Is it true?

A: The United States government in this administration believes that it is for the Israelis to decide the composition of their government. I mean that quite seriously. We are committed to democratic processes and so is Israel. We think it is the business of Israel through their Democratic processes to arrive, finally, at a government for themselves. We wish

them luck.

Q: Would you say that a national unity government is a good one?

A: It is not for me to say. It is just not for me to try to tell Israelis what to do and how to arrive at a government. Eventually, as a political scientist I might say that the problem of putting together a majority is the fundamental problem in a democracy. I hope, as a friend of Israel's, a friendship I cherish a lot, that Israel will be able to achieve a strong, stable government that can address Israel's outstanding problems. I very much hope that, but how you do it is your business, not mine.

Q: A final question. I know you have said a lot of times that you are going to leave the United Nations. What are your personal plans?

A: My personal plans are, in fact, to return to private life, resume my life as a university professor, writer and intellectual, because that is what I really enjoy, frankly.



Ugandans suffer in army anti-rebel drive

By Andrew Hill
Reuter

KAMPALA — Ignoring American allegations of widespread atrocities against civilians, the Ugandan government is stepping up its campaign to smash rebels north of Kampala and in the process is turning a Garden of Eden into a wilderness.

Usually reliable sources say that in the past three weeks the country's only cargo plane has been commandeered to fly in millions of bullets for a new drive against the guerrillas.

The area of operation is the so-called Luwero triangle where, according to U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Elliot Abrams, more than 100,000 civilians may have died either by army bullets or forced starvation in the past year.

His allegations in testimony to Congress have been dismissed by the Ugandan government, which accuses people in the triangle of supporting the rebels for tribal reasons.

But church leaders and foreign residents say there is little doubt that local people have been harassed, tortured, raped, robbed and killed.

Information Minister David Anyolo told a visiting journalist last week that 15,000 people may have died, but more senior figures declined to give any figures to other newsmen.

The rebels took to the bush in 1980 because they said the December elections which brought President Milton Obote to power were rigged.

Minister of State for Defence

Peter Otai said last week the rebels were "a painful nuisance." But Western officials believe the conflict is a major stumbling block to Uganda's recovery from the chaos wrought by ousted dictator Idi Amin.

Officials say the guerrillas, using hit-and-run tactics and mobile camps, appeared to have the upper hand at the start of this year, but the balance may now change.

They say the army may be preparing for a major drive to push the rebels north of the three districts where they have operated: Luwero, Mubende and Mpigi.

President Obote has said he will never negotiate with the rebels and has vowed to solve the problem by force. Aid workers say that will mean only more suffering for the people.

The population of the Luwero Triangle, the Baganda people from which the National Resistance Army (NRA) rebelled by former Defence Minister Yoweri Museveni draws its support, have become refugees in their own country.

When the army operation began a year ago, they fled to makeshift camps to avoid getting caught in the crossfire. Their numbers are now estimated at 150,000 and an international aid campaign has been launched to look after them.

Earlier this year the government, confident that it had broken the back of guerrilla resistance, closed the camps and sent the people back to their deserted homesteads.

But in February the NRA proved that it was far from finished by

capturing the Masindi artillery training barracks in Luwero and seizing large quantities of arms.

Retaliation was swift and the area became so insecure that aid workers said they would no longer work there for fear of intimidation by the army, which says relief supplies are reaching the rebels, and by the guerrillas, who say the aid is propping up the government.

The people have also fled to the bush, foraging for food in the day time and returning to their homes at night when neither army nor rebels dare move.

A drive through one of those districts today is an eerie experience.

Rarely in Africa can you drive down a road without seeing people walking beside it. "The fate of Africans is to be always walking," Italian Writer Alberto Moravia once said.

But these days you can drive in the affected areas and see nothing but deserted and looted houses and bush taking over where once there were rich coffee plantations and farms.

Practically the only people you see, on patrols or at road blocks, are soldiers, some appearing to be around 12 years old, but still armed with automatic rifles.

I saw soldiers at one road block demanding payment of 100 shillings (about 30 cents) from each person in a communal taxi.

Almost everyone in Uganda, peasant, churchman or diplomat, asks anonymity when talking to a foreign journalist. In Kampala a young girl, cringing at the memory, told me how she had been abducted by a soldier in Luwero

and made to live as a concubine.

"The army men used to rape us in turns. They had a special phrase for that. They would shout 'fall in' before they started," she said.

One man recalled how 15 soldiers came to his house in October. His family of 23 fled. But he left his infant, 80-year-old father behind.

When he came back after the soldiers had gone, he found the old man had been roasted alive. He died the next day.

But he, the girl and many Baganda admit that they aid the rebels, giving them food and shelter. "If the guerrillas come you cannot refuse them water. You give them what they want then they go," said one Luwero resident.

"If the army comes, you refuse them nothing, you give them food and water. But they are different because afterwards they will rape your women and even kill you," he said.

Mr. Obote has won the support of Western states for bold steps that have turned Uganda from the economic wasteland it became under Gen. Amin into a state with a viable, if fragile, economy.

The country that Winston Churchill called the pearl of Africa could rise again, Western diplomats say, if only the guerrilla war could be ended.

Mr. Obote has vowed never to negotiate with his foes. "Talk to who? Who do they represent? What do they represent?" Mr. Otai told visiting journalists this week. "Why should we talk to people who don't respect the ballot box, only the gun?"

Multi-party alliance or fresh elections face Israel

By David Rogers
Reuter

TEL AVIV — After nearly five weeks of inter-party haggling, only two options for solving Israel's political deadlock seem open: a national unity government or fresh elections.

The two main parliamentary blocs, the Labour opposition and right-wing Likud, have finally managed to checkmate each other.

Each has secured sufficient backing — in writing — from the 13 small parties to prevent its rivals from patching together a more narrowly-based coalition.

As a result both have left themselves the choice of working together in an inevitably fractious partnership or going back to the voters.

With inflation-plagued Israel in the trough of its grimmest economic crisis for 30 years, bankers and businessmen hope the outcome will be a unity coalition which, if it does little else, will take urgently needed austerity measures.

Although some politicians in both camps harbour doubts about the national unity solution, Labour leader Shimon Peres and Likud's Yitzhak Shamir, the caretaker premier, have apparently inched closer together.

Leaks from their last two sessions of talks suggest they are nearing agreement on one of the main stumbling blocks, the Jewish settlement drive in occupied Arab land.

So far, however, they have not hammered out the toughest question of all: Who will be prime minister.

To clinch a coalition pact, the two blocs may adopt the formula of rotating the premiership between themselves and possibly the Defence and Foreign Ministry portfolios too.

Likud is now demanding "full equality" for entering a grand coalition with Labour, which gained 44 of the 120 parliamentary seats in last month's inconclusive election.

Likud argues that although it won three seats fewer it has more allies among the small religious and ultra-nationalist parties and matches Labour in the total control it can exert in parliament.

Mr. Peres, charged by President Chaim Herzog with forming the government, has resolutely resisted rotation.

But the Labour chairman, aware that failure to patch together a coalition within the next two weeks could also cost him his job as party leader, may have to concede, political commentators say.

His position is weakened because the left wing of the Labour alignment, the six-seat Mapam group, opposes a unity government and threatens to break away if Mr. Peres goes ahead with the plan.

Mr. Peres' chances of forming a government without Likud were virtually destroyed by the decision of four religious parties not to support a narrow, Labour-led coalition.

Similarly Likud hopes of mustering a majority ended when the centrist Yahad (together) Party of former Defence Minister Ezer Weizman signed an agreement with Labour.

Political sources say the most likely unity government would be a cabinet of 18 or 20 shared equally between the main blocs. Each would then decide if they wanted to share their portfolios with sympathisers in the small parties, they say.

Press reports, apparently based on leaked information, say Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir are considering resolving the dispute over Jewish settlements, which Labour wants to halt, by agreeing an absolute cabinet majority be needed to approve new settlements.

The issue is an emotive one for Likud hawks but in some economists' view somewhat academic. The economy, beset with 400 per cent a year inflation, is in such bad shape it is hard to see where funds for new settlements could come from, they say.

Labour and Likud accept that huge government spending cuts must be made and that Washington, which bankrolls Israel to the extent of \$2.5 billion a year, be asked for more aid.

Formulas for defusing two other disputes — over peace talks with Jordan and when to withdraw the army from Lebanon — appear to be almost resolved.

Despite public declarations that the negotiations are making substantial progress, politicians on both sides remain cautious and do not rule out early elections.

One other question Likud and Labour are exploring is electoral reform, aimed at making it more difficult for small parties to flourish and produce the political stalemate now dogging Israel.

ICI quenches the 'lethal fireball'

Collaboration between civil aviation authorities in the U.K. and the U.S. and research carried out by the leading chemical company ICI have made great progress in discovering the truly safe aviation fuel. Michael Doune reports.

LONDON — Towards the end of July, an ageing unmanned and remotely piloted Boeing 720 jet airliner was deliberately crashed in a controlled manner at Edwards Air Force Base, California, before a large audience of invited officials from the world's air safety authorities.

It was fuelled by normal aviation jet fuel, but containing a new additive, called Avgard, designed to turn the fuel into "anti-misting kerosene". This may reduce, if not eliminate, the risk of the fuel forming a lethal fireball on severe impact.

The test, under the auspices of the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration, was the latest in a series of increasingly severe trials to which Avgard has been subjected, in a long search to find the truly safe aviation fuel.

When an aircraft crashes, the fuel escaping from its ruptured tanks forms an explosive mist which can easily be ignited — for example by sparks from broken metal parts of the aircraft scraping together.

Jet fuels combined with Avgard do not form this mist, and thereby reduce the risk of a fireball forming, or of flame propagation. This, in turn, it is believed, could significantly reduce the loss of life through fire, in otherwise impact-survivable aircraft crashes.

The disaster on the ground at Tenerife Airport in 1977, when two jets collided on the runway, focused world attention on the danger to life through fire in potentially survivable crashes, and to the recognition that the one single factor that could significantly improve post-crash survival was the elimination of fuel fire.

Much research work has been done in this field over the years going back in the U.K. to the early 1960s. In 1978, a joint Anglo-American project was set up to explore the feasibility of using anti-misting fuel to improve aircraft safety.

The U.N. Civil Aviation Authority, the U.K. Department of Trade and Industry, and the Royal

Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough in southern England, together with the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration, have been collaborating since then under a memorandum of understanding.

The Paints Division of ICI in the U.K., together with ICI Americas, have also been working closely together, and with those bodies, under the agreement to make an experimental fuel additive, and then to turn it into a commercially usable product.

They have produced a polymer called FM-9 (for Fuel Modifier), which when joined with a "carrier fluid" forms an additive which ICI calls Avgard. When Avgard itself is added to jet fuel, it creates the anti-misting kerosene, or AMK.

The situation derives from the ICI/RAE discovery that suppression of misting, by dissolving a high molecular-weight polymer in kerosene, does give a reduction in fire hazard, provided the basic fuel has a low volatility — that is, kerosene and not petrol.

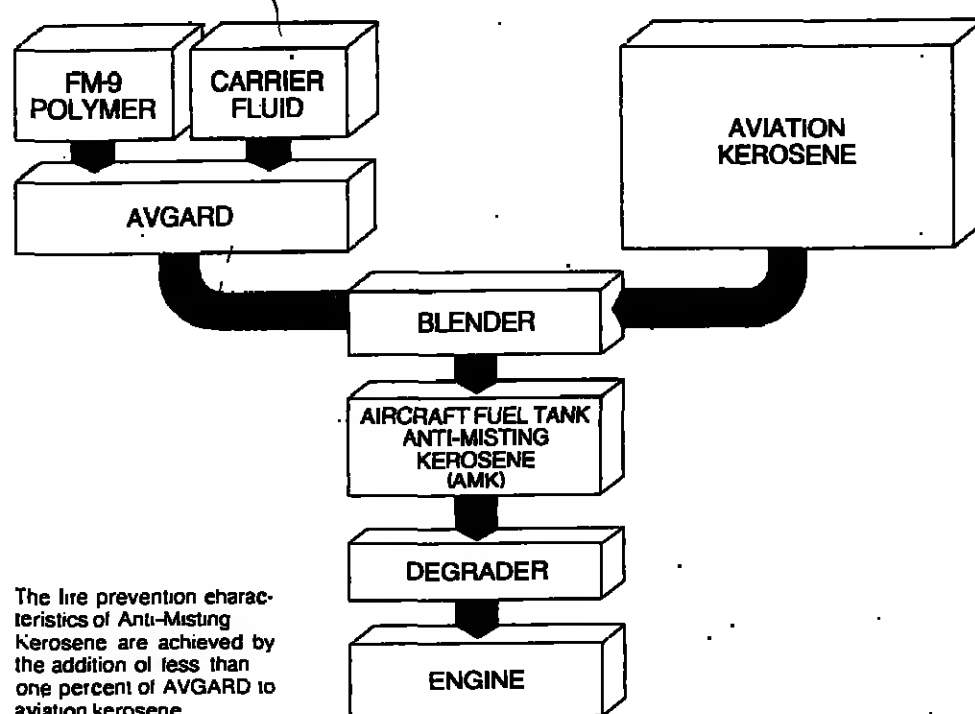
When Avgard is added to kerosene to obtain AMK, the fuel remains a highly mobile liquid. In a crash when fuel tanks are ruptured, the Avgard forms a tight lattice when prevents mist formation.

However, existing aeroengines function on the basis of turning fuel into a fine mist internally, which is sprayed into a combustion chamber and ignited, to generate the necessary power.

In order to ensure that the addition of Avgard does not hinder the normal everyday function of the engine in flight, a special piece of equipment called a degrader has to be fitted into the fuel line supply, to negate the effect of the additive just before the fuel enters the combustion chamber.

A prototype degrader has been devised, and is now being flight tested to assess its performance in existing aeroengine fuel systems. The point is that Avgard is designed only to prevent fuel left in the tanks from misting in the event of a crash, and not to reduce the

How Avgard works



normal output and efficiency of an engine that is derived from burning fuel.

So far, the AMK produced by using Avgard has been tested successfully in four separate controlled crashes of U.S. obsolete Navy Neptune aircraft down a high-speed track.

It has also been used to fuel one engine of a modified U.S. Convair 880 four-engine jetliner, now undergoing flight trials under the sponsorship of the Federal Aviation Administration.

Mr. David Lane, the new products manager at ICI Paints Division at Slough, England, is confident that from the tests so far, Avgard represents a major technological achievement with a real potential for saving lives.

"Indeed, the FAA has stated publicly that none of the technical problems appears to be insurmountable," says Mr. Lane. "But, as with any step before the full airworthiness of aviation technology, there is still a lot of work

to be done before the full airworthiness of this fuel system can be firmly established.

"From our point of view, the next crucial step in the programme is the forthcoming controlled crash of the Boeing 720 jet from the air. If the controlled impact is successful, it will demonstrate convincingly the ability to fly an aircraft using AMK, and AMK's effectiveness in preventing fire in a real crash situation."

Following the July test, the FAA in the U.S. is expected to issue a "Notice of Proposed Rulemaking" later this year. This will call on the aerospace industries and airlines worldwide to study Avgard AMK, over a period of two to three years, and to comment on the FAA's long-term intention of making the use of such additives as Avgard to aviation fuel compulsory.

In the light of those comments, the FAA may then issue a "mandate" that would oblige airlines to use Avgard AMK in the U.S. This

would probably be followed by the CAA in the U.K. and would be likely also to be adopted by other world aviation safety authorities.

Over the past four years, the work conducted by ICI under the Anglo-U.S. programme has included studies in handling aircraft fuel with Avgard, and its effect on aeroengine components and complex aviation fuel systems, in addition to ignition tests on the fuel itself.

The ICI Paints Division points out that there are still many technical questions on the introduction of Avgard.

Long-term performance studies will continue on static engine test beds and in flight. As a result, although the company believes that none of the problems are insurmountable, it may be some years before Avgard is widely used, and its full benefits to aviation safety of anti-misting kerosene can be realised — Financial Times news feature.

Uranium ship sinking casts spotlight on nuclear trade

By Christopher Hanson
Reuter

LONDON — The sinking of a French cargo vessel carrying nuclear fuel to the Soviet Union has spotlighted an intricate web of arrangements for trafficking in uranium.

Environmentalists are decrying the system as dangerous and secretive, but nuclear power advocates say it is safe and economical.

The Mont Louis sank on Aug. 25 after colliding with a ferry 10 miles off Ostend, Belgium. It carried 240 tonnes of uranium hexafluoride, a uranium ore derivative which the Soviet Union was to enrich (make more radioactive) for Western commercial power stations.

Since the accident, it has emerged that France regularly sends uranium hexafluoride to the Soviet Union under a long-term contract. Uranium products from many nations are shipped to and from an elaborate traffic that environmentalists groups say poses a continuing danger of ocean pollution.

Uranium ore is mined in Canada, Australia, and elsewhere.

But after initial purification, the uranium is shipped on for conversion to hexafluoride — a pre-enrichment stage.

Then it is generally sent to another site for enrichment and to yet another for further refinement before arriving at a power station.

Uranium ore mined in Canada, for instance, might be initially treated in France, enriched in the Soviet Union, converted to fuel rods in the United States and burned in nuclear reactors in West Germany — a striking case of East-West cooperation in a time of tension.

The system entails transporting a good deal of radioactive material by sea. Exactly how much is hard to gauge because shippers do not publicise nuclear cargoes, a spokesman for Lloyds of London told Reuters. But ecology groups such as Greenpeace say the whole business is hazardous and should be stopped.

The British Union of Seamen has urged a halt to shipment of nuclear fuel until sea regulations are bolstered to require that nuclear cargoes and their courses be announced in advance.

But a spokesman for the state-run British nuclear fuels, stating that his industry had an excellent safety record, told Reuters: "There is absolutely no question that transport of this material has proved to be safe."

Greenpeace maintains that the sunken cargo of The Mont Louis is posing a serious radiation and pollution risk, but French officials have denied this. A salvage bid is under way.

Western diplomats in London say Moscow is involved in the enrichment cycle mainly to raise cash. They say the U.S. government is the world's largest enricher, meeting over 60 per cent of the demand in the West, but that Moscow has begun charging less in order to win business.

Moscow has its own deposits of uranium and has no need to import uranium products to make its atomic weapons, they said. British nuclear energy officials told Reuters the process of enrichment could in theory be a preliminary to making explosives for atomic bombs but that terrorists who hijacked a load of enriched hexafluoride would be unlikely to master the elaborate process needed to produce "bomb-grade" materials.

Phytium, a highly radioactive substance that can be extracted from spent nuclear fuel, is another matter. The substance can be used in advanced commercial power reactors but can also be used to make bombs.

Four hundred pounds of plutonium will be shipped from France to a Japanese reactor soon, Western defence officials say. They say the shipment will be escorted by warships to deter hijackers, but Greenpeace and the British Seamen's Union have called for a boycott, citing the risk of theft or pollution.

A further potential danger associated with nuclear power is the risk of pollution in disposing of waste products, which can remain radioactive for hundreds of years. One solution — dumping lightly radioactive wastes at sea — has been roundly condemned by environmentalists, who warn of serious pollution.

The British nuclear fuels spokesman said the procedure was safe because the material dumped at sea had such a low radiation count.

Other solutions for waste disposal include burying the most highly radioactive by-products deep underground or encasing them in a glass-like substance, but environmentalists say pollution dangers would persist.

Another issue raised by the Mont Louis incident is what critics deem an unfortunate penchant for secrecy in the nuclear power establishment.

When the Mont Louis sank, its owners — Compagnie Generale Maritime — at first said it had been carrying medical supplies. Only after Greenpeace alerted the press 24 hours after the sinking did French and Belgian officials admit that it carried radioactive cargo.

As the week went on, French officials were slow to provide full details of the cargo, which they said on Wednesday included three barrels of highly enriched uranium hexafluoride which was slightly more radioactive than the rest of the fuel.

Greenpeace has decried the withholding of information, as has the maritime section of the large, Communist-led French CGT trade federation, which said the government secrecy had aroused public suspicion and doubts.

Other critics have insisted nuclear power is uneconomical. A British energy official said, however, that such objections had little to do with the merits of nuclear power and resulted from left-wing political bias.

"The nuclear industry is highly centralised and government controlled and that does not fit in with the political vision of many of the anti-nuclear people," he said, adding that nuclear power was as cost-effective as energy produced by burning coal.

Rare case of total paralysis in Dhaka

By Ataus Samad

This is the story of a Bangladeshi boy and how he reacted to horrific personal disaster.

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Madhav Chandra Kangsabanik was 15 when he fell out of a tree while trying to retrieve a ball and broke his neck. He's now probably the world's only totally paralysed rehabilitation counsellor.

"My first three years as a paraplegic were a period of deep crisis for me," he said in an interview. "Time was a burden and an enemy. Now I want to hold time in my hands."

As a tetraplegic — paralysed from the neck down with only minimal strength in his shoulders — Madhav, now 23, is more seriously ill than most of the 25 patients at the Dhaka Centre for the Rehabilitation of the Paralyzed, where he works six hours a day.

After his fall he was taken to hospital and put into traction. The incorrect introduction of catheters to enable him to pass urine resulted in fistulae forming in his

body — a series of wounds in his abdomen. They left him with a permanent bladder disability.

Three times he nearly died — from a bout of food poisoning, from cerebral malaria and from tetanus. At one point he was placed in an iron lung machine.

Finally released from hospital, he moved to the Centre and has been there since.

Today Madhav spends much of his time being pushed about in a wheelchair or stretched out on his stomach, his face on a cushion, advising patients how to deal with their clinical and psychological problems.

His intellectual powers and authority are evident in conversation. "One word from him is equal to a hundred from us," said Valerie Taylor, who manages the centre with therapist Sayed Ahmad.

His persuasiveness lies in the knowledge that he has traveled

the road many of the patients are just beginning.

His black years drew to an end when he was persuaded to try writing. He had no movement in his hands, but a therapist designed a special splint tied to his right arm which enabled him to hold a pen.

"It was three years before the letters I started scribbling became legible," he said. "But then I began painting, too."

He designs and draws illustrations for Christmas and festival cards, and these are his major source of income. From it he pays an assistant to nurse him and push him in his wheelchair.

During work hours he gives primary school lessons to illiterate patients, helps others with therapy and plans games.

He has thought deeply on the needs of the disabled. "A paraplegic needs medical support to achieve a degree of fitness and to maintain it. He needs social support to feel he has been accepted in his own environment. He needs economic

support, too. He should be taught some work to make a living. He must not be put on alms."

Absence of any of these three factors can cause a psychological and physical relapse into disability, Madhav said.

In his dormitory, Madhav plays chess, listens to sport on his transistor radio or paints. Sometimes he goes to the cinema or visits friends in the city.

Madhav's family are Hindus, a minority in Bangladesh, and once planned to emigrate to Calcutta, India. Madhav declined to accompany them, and it was then that the Centre offered him employment as a counsellor.

When his parents chose finally to stay at their village home near Dhaka, Madhav remained at the Centre. "I still need the kind of care I cannot get at home," he said. "And here I am with other paralysed brothers and sisters. They understand me and I understand them." — Compass feature.



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McEnroe, Connors head for possible clash in U.S. Open

NEW YORK (Agencies) — Top seed John McEnroe and two-time defending champion Jimmy Connors are storming towards a possible clash in the semifinals of the U.S. Open tennis championships.

McEnroe, seeking to regain the crown he wore for three successive years before failing in the last two campaigns, blew away Stefan Edberg of Sweden 6-2, 6-0 and 6-1 Friday night to reach the third round.

Connors strolled through the second round with a 6-3, 6-3 and 6-2 victory over fellow-American Brian Gottfried.

McEnroe, 25, has lost only six games in his two matches, while Connors, who turns 33 Sunday, has dropped 13 games but has not lost a set.

The first of the men's seeds went out as Gene Mayer ousted fellow-American Jimmy Arias, the sixth seed, 6-4, 6-2 and 6-3 and American Robert Green eliminated 11th seed Juan Aguilera of Spain 6-4, 7-6 and 6-3.

The upsets ended a string of 24 consecutive victories by the top ranking men's players.

Other men's seeds to win included Sweden's Henrik Sundstrom (9) and Joakim Nystrom (16) and Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia (13).

American Pam Shriver (4) led four advancing women's seeds, Claudia Kohde-Kilsch (8), Wendy Turnbull of Australia (13) and

Americans Lisa Bonder (9) and Barbara Potter (15).

But fifth-seeded American Kathy Jordan was derailed by Czechoslovak teenager Helena Sukova 6-3, 6-3.

McEnroe turned what many thought would be an early round test into a rout against Edberg, the hard-serving 18-year-old Olympic champion.

Losing just six points on his serve, McEnroe needed only 65 minutes to dispose of the young Swede.

"He put a lot of undue pressure on himself," McEnroe said. "People said he was going to give me a good match. That's a major statement to make. I'm having my best year and he's only 18."

McEnroe is indeed having his way this year. The Wimbledon champion, still exhibiting his best on-court behaviour, has lost only two of 63 matches this year.

Of his possible semi-final encounter with Connors, McEnroe said: "Connors is maybe the greatest tennis competitor ever. Nobody ever tried harder on the court."

Connors, who beat second seed Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia in the final in the last two years, said

he would not mind facing McEnroe in the semi-finals.

"If I can't beat him in the semis, I can't beat him in the final, can I?" he said.

In Saturday's featured matches, fourth seed Mats Wilander of Sweden was playing American Bruce Scanlon, who ousted McEnroe last year in the fourth round, and Lendl was facing 19-year-old American Jimmy Brown, ranked 107th in the world.

Eighth seed Aaron Krickstein of the United States, at 17 the youngest man to be seeded in the Open, was taking on countryman

Greg Holmes, a 21-year-old who ousted Guillermo Vilas in straight sets last year as an amateur.

Overwhelming women's favourite Martina Navratilova, the defender and winner of 233 of her last 238 matches, was returning to court along with six-time champion Chris Evert-Lloyd.

Navratilova, the top-seed, was playing South African Jennifer Mundel while Evert-Lloyd, the second seed, was meeting Bettina Bunge of Monaco.

Third-seeded Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia was playing American Anne White.

Thomas takes WBC title from Witherspoon

LAS VEGAS (R) — Challenger Pinklon Thomas defeated Tim Witherspoon on a majority decision here to win the World Boxing Council (WBC) heavyweight title, a goal he set himself six years ago after ending an addiction to heroin.

The judges scored the 12-round fight between the two 26-year-old Americans 116-112, 115-112 and 114-114.

Neither fighter lived up to his billing as a slugger. Thomas won with stiff left jabs and occasional combinations.

Witherspoon, making his first defence of the title, backed away for most of Friday night's fight.

But in the final round he came out headhunting but could not score the knockout he needed.

Both Thomas, who weighed in at 216 pounds, and Witherspoon, who weighed 217, appeared to be moving in slow motion for much of the bout, pawing rather than punching.

Witherspoon seemed most animated when complaining to referee Richard Steele during the sixth and 11th rounds that he had been thumbed in the left eye.

Witherspoon's complaints were rejected and he himself was penalised one point in the fifth round for backhanding Thomas.

Everton snatches first win

LONDON (R) — Everton, the English Football Association (FA) Cup holders, snatched their opening league win of the new season Friday when midfielder Kevin Richardson secured their 1-0 victory over first division newcomers Chelsea.

Richardson pounced 12 minutes into the second half to steal the points after Chelsea threatened to sink Everton without trace before the interval.

Chelsea striker Kerry Dixon bit the woodwork early on and then directed an easy header wide from three metres on the stroke of half-time. Scottish winger Pat Nevin also squandered a clear first half chance before Dixon again watched his shot from only two metres out roll past the post just minutes into the second half.

Soviet betters pole vault record

ROME (R) — Sergei Bubka of the Soviet Union lost and regained his world pole vault record within five minutes in an enthralling contest with France's Thierry Vigneron at the Golden Gala Athletics meeting here Saturday night.

Vigneron, 24, cleared 5.91 metres at his second attempt, bettering Bubka's record by one centimetre.

But his moment of glory was shattered when the 20-year-old Soviet reclaimed his record just minutes later with a vault of 5.94 metres at the first attempt.

The two athletes have long been battling for supremacy in the pole vault. Vigneron held the record with 5.85 metres until six weeks ago when Bubka cleared 5.90 in London.

Vigneron performed disappointingly at the Los Angeles Olympics, where he finished fourth with a vault of 5.60. Bubka did not compete at Los Angeles due to the Soviet-led boycott.

The world champion could not match his fastest performance of the year at Koblenz, West Germany, Friday when he finished in 47.32 seconds but he crossed the line in 48.01, well ahead of West German Harald Schmid, the last man to beat Moses seven years ago.

Italian fans suffered two big upsets. Veteran sprinter and world record holder Pietro Mennea was beaten in the 200 metres by American James Butler and Olympic gold medalist Alessandro Andrei was defeated in the shot put by Soviet Janis Bojars.

Bulgaria's world record holder Lyudmila Andonova beat Soviet rival Tamara Bykova, who held the women's world high jump record for a month earlier this year, into second place.

Bykova failed three times to equal Andonova's height of 2.02 metres and had to be content with 1.98.

Top Chinese players upset in World Table Tennis

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Two of China's world top three were beaten in the quarter-finals Friday as China proved unexpectedly fragile at the World Cup Table Tennis Tournament.

The only one who can now keep China's cup hopes from disappearing completely is world number two Jiang Jia-Liang, arguably the unofficial favourite anyway because of his quicksilver reflexes.

Cai Zhen-Hua, the world number one who was the subject of an illegal bat controversy before the tournament began, was beaten

21-16, 13-21, 21-12, 22-20 by 21-year-old Kiyoshi Saito, another in a long line of Japanese penholder attackers.

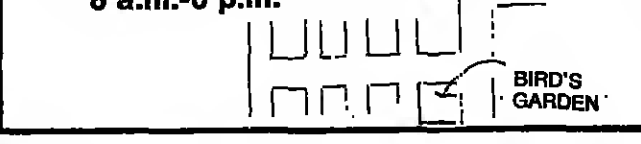
Xie Saikie, the world number three who came within a single point of winning the World Cup when it was held here three years ago, missed another match point before losing 15-21, 21-13, 9-21, 21-18, 22-20 to South Korean Kim Wan, a rank outsider who is making a name for himself.

Jiang won by 11-21, 21-12, 21-16, 31-29 — a scoreline rarely seen — over Jan-Ove Waldner of Sweden.

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RESULTS OF HORSE RACES FRIDAY AUG. 31, 1984

* * * * *

FIRST RACE:

For beginners
Distance: 1,000 metres.
Time: 1 minute 15 seconds

	HORSE	OWNER
1ST:	F. Naour	Mohammad A. El Hady
2ND:	Kawakib	Oudeh Kaisy
3RD:	Jarrah	Khalid N. El Falez

SECOND RACE:

For beginners
Distance: 1,400 metres
Time: 1 minute 49 seconds

	HORSE	OWNER
1ST:	Mashalekh	Haya Akaf El Falez
2ND:	Saryab	A. El Sattar Matar
3RD:	Ellafyah	Ali Mitlak

THIRD RACE:

For beginners
Distance: 1,600 metres
Time: 2 minutes 1 second

	HORSE	OWNER
1ST:	El Ghool	Nimir El Hmoud
2ND:	Halimah	Izzat Ghandour
3RD:	Mansour	Fhaid Mitlak

FOURTH RACE:

For third class horses
Distance: 1,000 metres
Time: 1 minute 8 seconds

	HORSE	OWNER
1ST:	El Badia'a	H.R.H. Princess Badia'a El Hassan
2ND:	Wadhah	Samy Haddadin
3RD:	El Hmaly	H.H. Late Sharif Naser Bin Jamil Stables

FIFTH RACE:

For second class horses
Distance: 1,400 metres
Time: 1 minute 40 seconds

	HORSE	OWNER
1ST:	Wisam	A. Ellatif El Hadid
2ND:	D. El Aswad	Ghaleb Haddadin
3RD:	Kholoud	Samy Haddadin

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Programme of Conferences

Monday Sept. 3, 1984

- 15:00 hours Foundry machines and equipment manufactured by SKODA works in English.
- 16:00 hours (Hall No. 1) Rubber plants exported by Technoexport, Czechoslovakia/ in English.
- 16:00 hours (Hall No. 2) Czechoslovak export of construction works in English.
- 17:00 hours Tesle UE-200 Electronic Private Automatic Branch Exchange in Arabic.

Tuesday Sept. 4, 1984

- 16:00 hours Household appliances exported by Omnia Bratislava in Arabic.
- 17:30 hours Czechoslovakia — country to visit for leisure as well as for medical treatment in English.

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Cinema
AL-HUSSEIN

Tel: 22117

SCARFACE
(Colour)

Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

Cinema
RAINBOW

Tel: 25155

YOUNG DOCTORS IN LOVE

3:30 6:00 8:30 10:30 p.m.

Cinema
ZAHRAN

Tel: 23171

THE COMPLICATED DOMINOES

Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

Cinema
OPERA

SUDDEN IMPACT

Abdall, behind ALIA offices

Cinema
PALESTINE

Tel: 22117

**1- DOSH BREMO
2- FIERCE MEN & MONKEY**

Performances: 12-3-7

Cinema
RAGHADAN

Tel: 22198

THE LAST AMERICAN VIRGIN

Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

Moscow launches new attack on Bonn

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Communist party daily Pravda launched a new attack on West Germany Saturday, accusing it of planning to liquidate East Germany and warning that it could spark off another war.

Rejecting Bonn's criticism of a recent series of sharp Soviet press articles about West Germany, commentator Yevgeny Grigoryev said Moscow had every right to be concerned about developments there as they threatened peace in Europe.

He said Bonn was actively encouraging "revanchism", meaning calls for the return of lost German territories, and said it was this which posed the most serious danger.

Grigoryev said the West German government could not conceal the involvement of some of its own members "in the creation of a nutrient medium in which revanchist bacilli ripen."

"But attempts at revanchism, if they are carried out, will mean war. Those in Bonn should realise this," he added.

There is continued speculation that Soviet displeasure over improved relations between the two Germanies will prevent East German leader Erich Honecker from accepting an invitation to visit West Germany this month.

Grigoryev wrote that Bonn had adopted "pan-German views" calling for the reunification of the divided country and this meant they were "dreaming of the liquidation of the Socialist German Democratic Republic."

He charged that other East European countries were also threatened, saying that German emigre groups which enjoyed Bonn's support were now actively calling for measures to destabilise Communist governments there.

He also warned Chancellor Helmut Kohl that he was being complacent in saying East-West relations were faring well despite the deployment of new missiles in East and West Europe.

He said West German leaders should realise that their present behaviour made them unpredictable partners and that this could have a negative effect on relations between Bonn and Moscow.

The Soviet press has accused Bonn of trying to undermine East German sovereignty after Mr. Honecker eased travel restrictions

between West and East Germany in return for a large credit from West German banks.

No hint on Honecker visit

Meanwhile the East German Communist Party Saturday reaffirmed interest in East-West dialogue but gave no clue whether head of state Erich Honecker would go ahead with a controversial visit to West Germany.

The party newspaper Neues Deutschland said in an editorial marking the 45th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II that East Berlin was "doing everything to help improve the international climate and create an atmosphere of confidence."

"It is better to talk 10 times than shoot once," it added. The paper also carried a speech by Mr. Honecker to sportsmen criticising deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Germany. But his only reference to Bonn was mildly worded.

Bonn officials hope Mr. Honecker will give a clear indication of whether he will go through with his West German trip, despite Soviet misgivings, when he makes an address at the opening of the Leipzig International Trade Fair

Sunday. Neues Deutschland threw the visit into doubt last weekend by saying that "forces in Bonn" were trying to sabotage the trip, the first to West Germany by an East German Communist Party leader and head of state.

But since then the official press has concentrated criticism on the United States, making few references to West German foreign policy.

Saturday's Neues Deutschland also repeated Mr. Honecker's argument, criticised in a recent Soviet press article, that all countries should try to limit the diplomatic damage caused by deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Italy and West Germany.

Mr. Honecker's visit was cancelled last year after the death of a West German at an East German customs point caused uproar in the Bonn press and accusations of murder from right-wing politician Franz Josef Strauss.

But several months later Mr. Strauss, though known for his strongly anti-Communist views, organised a billion mark (\$330 million) loan for East Germany.

This summer, Bonn approved a further credit, drawing Kremlin charges that it was trying to undermine East Germany.

The accusations, part of a wide East European campaign against Bonn over recent months, have increased uncertainty about Mr. Honecker's visit. But Chancellor Helmut Kohl has said he expects an announcement at the beginning of next week.

Soviet long range missile test successful

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet intercontinental missile scored a direct hit on a tiny target in a recent test which was supervised by the head of the country's nuclear rocket forces, according to a report published Saturday.

The army daily Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star) said Marshal Vladimir Tolubko was flown into a secret missile base in a remote desert area to take control of the test, which had demonstrated the weapon's extreme accuracy.

When the unarmed missile came back to earth it struck a direct hit on a small peg which had been driven in the ground at very centre of the target area, it added.

"One was left with a vision of the storm, the avalanche of nuclear fire, melting iron and stone, destroying everything in its path, which would have raged if the blast had been a real one aimed at a brazen aggressor," the newspaper added.

The report gave no details of the kind of weapon tested but made clear it was an intercontinental missile by saying it first flew into the upper atmosphere and by describing the target area as "unbelievably far away" from the launch site.

Ferraro delighted with U.S. public response

NEW YORK (Agencies) — After a week of campaigning that drew large and enthusiastic crowds, Democratic vice-presidential candidate Geraldine Ferraro and her aides appear delighted with public response and relieved that nagging worries over her family finances have eased.

The U.S. Labour Day holiday, occurring this weekend, is the traditional start of campaigning in the United States, she will be joined by the party's presidential candidate, Walter Mondale, at a parade in New York, her hometown.

"I'm very confident that we've got it together, that people are finally starting to concentrate on issues," said Ferraro. Campaign Manager John Sasso.

Union organisers hope to attract a half million people and television coverage of the candidates' words and actions in the battle to take the White House from Republican President Ronald Reagan in November.

Ms. Ferraro's tour last week in shirt-drenching heat appeared to dispel as myth any belief that the American campaign trail is a male domain. The crowds were rated to be impressive: At least 7,000 in Hartford, 5,000 in St. Louis, 3,000 in Nashville, more than 2,000 in Camden, New Jersey.

Part of the draw was Ferraro's historic role as the first woman to run for high office on a major party ticket.

But there was much more involved than curiosity. The 49-year-old congresswoman sparked the sort of enthusiasm from voters which has been missing from the campaign trail in recent years.

In Tennessee, families raced from cars to catch a glimpse of her motorcade. In Missouri a young black man leaped across a barrier to embrace and kiss her. In New Jersey, some women — and men — wept.

Asked if she thought she was overshadowing Mr. Mondale, Ms. Ferraro said: "Not for one minute. This is a race between him and

Ronald Reagan ... and the choice is clear."

Popularity on the campaign trail doesn't necessarily translate into votes on election day, however, and President Reagan and running mate George Bush hold a huge lead in opinion polls.

Though his rhetoric often has been tough on paper, many feel Mr. Mondale's image is bland and party strategists are bopping their message will get through to Ferraro's crowds.

Ms. Ferraro drew her loudest cheers through attacks on Mr. Reagan's arms policy, budget deficits and cuts in spending for education and social programmes.

Debate arrangements concluded

High-ranking aides to President Reagan and Mr. Mondale agreed Friday that the two rivals for the White House will meet in at least one debate, but said large differences over details remain.

White House Chief of Staff James A. Baker III emerged from a 90-minute meeting with Mondale campaign Chairman James Johnson and said they had agreed to one presidential debate.

"We have some substantial differences," Mr. Johnson said, adding that Mr. Mondale "wants substantially more debating than President Reagan."

Mr. Johnson said he proposed six debates be held, while Mr. Baker agreed firmly to only one. "We are not just willing but pleased to agree to one debate and have not foreclosed the opportunity for more," Mr. Baker said.

The Reagan aide said no dates had been set but that he wants a debate "not too close to (Nov. 6) election day so there is undue impact on the voters' decision."

He said the question of whether or not there will be a debate between Vice President George Bush and Democratic vice presidential nominee Geraldine Ferraro is unsettled.

Discovery has smoothest shuttle flight so far

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"This orbiter is very clean," Chief Flight Director Randy Stone said Friday after Discovery successfully deployed the second of three satellites it was carrying.

"I believe Discovery is just as clean as Challenger and it's cleaner than Columbia," said Flight Director Gary Coen, referring to the second and first shuttle orbiters.

Challenger has had only a few minor electronic problems so far and the six astronauts on board have even had time for some optional tasks, including a survey of its exterior using a television camera at the end of a long robot arm.

"It all looks pretty good," said Mission Specialist Judy Resnik after she examined Discovery's vital heat-resistant outer shell.

The only thing about Discovery which needed fixing was a drug-processing machine owned by a private company and carried in the crew's quarters.

Machine operator Charlie Walker, the first of a new category of astronaut, replaced a failed component.

The machine's maker, the McDonnell Douglas Company, paid \$80,000 so that Mr. Walker could make the flight and operate the machine, which is processing secret biological substances with profit potential.

Discovery Friday deployed the second of three satellites it carried aloft on its maiden voyage.

Discovery's six-member crew ejected the \$35-million military communications satellite a little over 24 hours after its much-delayed launching Thursday morning.

The 3.5-ton cylindrical satellite was rolled out of Discovery's cargo bay much as a beer barrel is rolled off a truck. The resulting spin gave the payload stability as it floated free in space.

After Discovery moved a safe distance away, a booster rocket aboard the satellite was fired to raise it to a much higher orbit where it will be able to hover over the same spot on earth as the world turns.

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The SBS satellite was successfully deployed Thursday.

7 die in South African violence

PRETORIA (R) — South African police Saturday patrolled tense black townships as the death toll in violence connected with nationwide schools unrest rose to seven.

A police spokesman here said a six-year-old child was found dead Friday after police using teargas, rubber bullets and birdshot dispersed youths stoning vehicles in a township at Benoni, near Johannesburg. The cause of death was not yet known.

Three black youths were shot dead in townships east of Johannesburg on Thursday, two of them by policemen, in the worst flare-up of violence connected with schools boycotts which began earlier this year.

Many of the black youths involved in the unrest are staying away from classes at secondary schools and education officials estimated that some 20,000 pupils

countrywide are out of school because of a variety of grievances.

Camouflaged police, manning a roadblock on the only approach into Daveyton near Benoni, said there had been outbreaks of stone-throwing Friday and warned that whites might be attacked. Inside the tense township, police were seen on patrol but no major incidents were reported.

On Thursday police used teargas in three townships to disperse hundreds of youths who went on the rampage, throwing stones and setting vehicles alight.

In Daveyton Thursday night, a 22-year-old was shot dead by police after youths set fire to a delivery van and stoned police vehicles, and a 14-year-old was found dead there from gunshot wounds. Police said they did not know who killed him.

In the Thokoza township near Germiston a 19-year-old was killed

by police after 60 youths attacked detectives investigating car thefts.

At least 18 people were injured in unrest in the three townships — Daveyton, Thokoza and Katlehong.

The youths' grievances include demands for more student representation, condemnation of corporal punishment and discontent over a ruling barring over-age pupils who fail exams from returning to school.

The unrest also reflects dissatisfaction with an education system which spends about eight times more on each white pupil than it does on each black one.

Relatives attend memorial service for KAL victims

SEOUL (R) — Bereaved relatives, diplomats and officials attended a memorial service Saturday for the 269 people killed when a Korean Air Lines (KAL) Jumbo jet was shot down by the Soviet Union a year ago.

Most of the congregation of 600 were dressed in black and many wept during the two-hour ceremony held in heavy rain at a special cemetery about 70 kilometres south of Seoul. They watched as a monument to the victims was unveiled.

The service was organised by KAL and the Korea Anti-Communist League, a government-supported group involved in anti-North Korean propaganda.

League President Yuh Hak-Song said: "The inhuman acts by the Soviets are a serious challenge to world peace and should be punished severely."

The relatively quiet ceremony was a sharp contrast to the national outpouring of grief last September when a mass funeral was held in a city stadium.

South Korea cut off all contacts with Moscow after the airliner was shot down after straying into Soviet air space. It recently resumed unofficial links with an eye to avoiding a Soviet boycott of the 1988 Olympics in Seoul.

Kim Jung-Gyu, president of an association representing relatives of 110 South Korean victims, told reporters: "Sept. 1, 1983, will be remembered as the day when Communists fully showed to the world how brutal they can be."

He said the exact cause of the tragedy should be found out as soon as possible to avoid similar incidents in the future.

The U.S. Ambassador to Korea, Richard L. Walker, described the destruction of the airliner as "a senseless and inhumane act on the part of the Soviet Union, whose government has still to express any sense of remorse or acceptance of responsibility."

South Korea again called on the Soviet Union to pay compensation. Government spokesman Lee Jin-Hie said in a statement: "We take this opportunity to urge the Soviet authorities once again to take appropriate measures to assume their responsibilities in all sincerity."

Chernenko absent from public view since July 15

MOSCOW (AP) — As Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko's absence from public view has stretched well into its second month, speculation has intensified about the health of the 72-year-old Kremlin chief.

Mr. Chernenko, who reportedly suffers respiratory problems, was last seen in public July 13, when he was photographed in a Kremlin meeting with visiting U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The Soviet Communist Party chief left for vacation on July 15, according to the Official News Agency TASS. There has been no official report that he has returned, although he was rumoured to have gone to a Moscow hospital in early August for medical treatment.

While previous Soviet leaders have used their traditionally long

summer holiday to host visiting dignitaries at their Crimean resorts, Mr. Chernenko has not been reported to have met with anyone during his absence.

Western diplomats in Moscow say they have not received any independent confirmation of rumours flying around the capital that Mr. Chernenko's health has deteriorated. But they note that the Soviet's strict control of information makes it difficult, if not impossible, to verify such reports.

"It's something we are all watching very closely," one political affairs specialist said.

Mr. Chernenko, long-time Communist Party ideologist, has been at the Kremlin help for less than seven months. He succeeded Yuri Andropov, who had been in office for only 15 months at the time of his death.

Nigerian airline chief reportedly escapes from U.K. dramatically

LONDON (R) — A prominent Nigerian wanted for questioning in Britain about the attempted kidnapping of a leading Nigerian exile two months ago has escaped from Britain in a crate marked diplomatic baggage, the London Times said Saturday.

The newspaper said Nigerian Airways Managing Director Bernard Bamfa was believed to have escaped from hiding in London earlier this week and returned home.

The crate method was used in the abortive July 5 bid to ship home former Transport Minister Umaru Dikko, who was found drugged as he was about to be loaded on a Nigerian plane.

A police spokesman told Reuters: "We have no evidence to support the report that Mr. Bamfa was created out of the country."

The spokesman would not confirm or deny that Mr. Bamfa was

wanted for questioning about the Dikko kidnap, but police sources told Reuters the airline chief was one of four men still being sought.

The Times said Group Captain Bamfa was at his home in a Lagos suburb Friday under the protection of armed guards.

Capt. Bamfa was in London on July 5 when Mr. Dikko was abducted outside his London home and went into hiding when he was tipped the police were looking for him, the Times said.

"It is believed he hid in a Nigerian diplomatic house and earlier this week was taken through the freight terminal at Heathrow (London Airport) in a diplomatic crate," it said.

The attempt to kidnap Mr. Dikko, who is wanted in Nigeria for alleged corruption, caused a serious rift in relations between London and Lagos.

Greek opposition elects new leader

ATHENS (R) — Former Minister Constantine Mitsotakis Saturday became leader of Greece's New Democracy Party, the main opposition to the ruling Socialists, succeeding Evangelos Averoff who resigned earlier this week.

Mr. Mitsotakis, 66, defeated his rival, Constantine Stefanopoulos, by 70 votes to 41 at a caucus meeting of New Democracy's 111 parliamentary deputies.

Several thousand New Democracy supporters outside the 300-seat assembly in the centre of Athens applauded as the result was announced.

In a speech after the vote, Mr. Mitsotakis pledged to maintain the unity of the party and lead it to victory in parliamentary elections to be held by October 1985.

Mr. Averoff, 74, resigned without giving the reasons, but he had been under pressure to make room for a younger leader able to bring about reforms and oust the ruling Socialists.

Mr. Mitsotakis started out as a lawyer and newspaper publisher in his native Crete but won his first parliamentary seat for the Liberal Party, in 1946.

He was finance minister in George Papadopoulos's 1963-64 Centre Union Government but clashed with Mr. Papadopoulos's son, Andreas, the present prime minister, over economic policy.

He was placed under house arrest during the military dictatorship in 1967, but later escaped abroad. He returned to Greece in 1974 when parliamentary rule was restored.

In 1978 he joined the New Democracy Party and served as minister of coordination and planning and later foreign minister until the party lost the elections to the ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) in October 1981.

Mr. Stefanopoulos, 58, is a practising lawyer and served as a minister in the prime ministership of Constantine Karamanlis.

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Dali enters Barcelona clinic

BARCELONA, Spain (R) — Spanish surrealist painter Salvador Dali has entered a Barcelona clinic for checks on minor burns suffered in a fire at his castle home on Thursday, his aides said Saturday.

They said the 80-year-old Catalan artist had visited the Dali museum in Figueras, where he inspected expansion works, before entering the clinic Friday night. Dali was burned on the upper right leg on Thursday when fire engulfed his bedroom while he was sleeping.

Actress charged with possessing cocaine

LOS ANGELES (R) — Actress Brenda Vaccaro, who was nominated for an academy award for her role in the film Once Is Not Enough, was charged Friday with possessing cocaine, police said.

Ms. Vaccaro, 44, was arrested after members of a police drug unit obtained a warrant to search her Los Angeles home. Police officials found a quarter of a gramme of cocaine at the house.

They said a man who described himself as her friend had asked them to arrest her. Ms. Vaccaro, whose other films include Midnight Cowboy and I Love My Wife, was released on bail of \$2,500 and ordered to appear in court on Sept. 28.

Stowaway boy baffles officials

SYDNEY (R) — A 14-year-old boy who sneaked into Sydney for a sightseeing tour after stowing away on a plane in Honolulu had Australian officials baffled Friday — no one knows for sure where he comes from. The boy gave his name as David Smith after a taxi driver turned him over to police last Sunday. He could not pay the fare back to the airport where he said he planned to jump a ride on a plane to Greece. Immigration officials said they thought the boy with an impish grin was an American because of his accent. But he had given no details about his parents or his home. He also said he was a Canadian and variously described his home as on the east coast and the west coast of North America. The boy was remanded to a children's centre in Sydney for a further seven days Friday while Australian and U.S. consulate officials tried to probe his background. David told police he boarded a Qantas flight after running away from a youth centre in Honolulu. He said he was put there in 1983 after stowing away on a flight from San Francisco.

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About 50 injured in soccer battle

DHAKA (R) — About 50 people were injured when rival fans fought a pitched battle with stones and bricks after a soccer match Friday, police said. Police fired tear gas shells after they failed to disperse the crowds by using batons. Traffic on roads around Dhaka Stadium was snarled by the violence. The match was between Bangladesh's top two clubs, Abahani and Mohammedans. Abahani won 3-2.

Italy to search for sunken submarine

ROME (R) — An Italian naval vessel will set off on Sunday for Haifa Bay off Israel to see if bodies can be recovered from an Italian submarine sunk there during World War II, the Defence Ministry said Friday. The submarine Scire, sunk by the British in 1942, is lying in about 30 metres of water. The vessel, the Anteo, is expected to spend about a month on the mission, the ministry said.

Moroccans urged to forego ritual sheep slaughter

RABAT (R) — King Hassan has urged Moroccan Muslims to forego the ritual slaughter of sheep on the feast of Eid Al Adha, the palace said in a statement Thursday. It said livestock had been drastically reduced by drought in recent years and it was the people's duty to allow herds to be reconstituted by not slaughtering any this year. According to official figures some 7.6 million head of livestock perished after a disastrous drought in 1981.